

64.

ANNREP
WLM28
BA1
G78
1917



22501408090



WELLSOME INSTITUTE	
CO.	1917
NO.	Arms Rec
WLM	28
BAT	
G-78	
1917	

LUNACY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

COPY

OF THE

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

FOR THE YEAR 1917.

PART I.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 August 1918.*

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2, and 28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;
or from E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1918.

Price 6d.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30683713>

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Reconstruction after the War - - - - -	1
Lunacy.	
Classification of all Lunatics returned on the 1st January 1918 -	9
Distribution of Insane Patients - - - - -	10
Relative distribution of Private and Pauper Insane - - -	11
Number of Criminal Insane - - - - -	12
Statistics of Patients in Institutions and in Single Care :	
Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in 1917 - - -	13
Comparison of 1916 and 1917 Statistics :	
Admission Rates - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Death-rates - - - - -	14
Mortality Statistics, 1915-1917 :	
Asylum Death-rate, 1917 - - - - -	17
Comparison with previous years - - - - -	18
Causes contributing to Death-rate - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Variations in Asylum Mortality - - - - -	19
Causes of Death in Asylums with High Mortality - -	20
Conclusions - - - - -	22
Service Patients - - - - -	23
County and Borough Asylums :	
Number of Asylums - - - - -	31
Number of Patients - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Admissions - - - - -	32
Discharges - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Deaths and Death-rates - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Post-mortem Examinations - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Changes among Medical Superintendents - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Financial Expenditure - - - - -	33
Average Weekly Cost - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Additions, Alterations and Improvements - - - - -	35
Brave conduct of an Attendant - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Suicides and other Fatalities - - - - -	36
Suicide by hanging, strangulation, and cutting throat -	<i>ib.</i>
Deaths by eating fibrous roots - - - - -	37
Deaths by scalding - - - - -	38
Manslaughter by a fellow-patient - - - - -	39
Death after drinking floor polish - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Enteric Fever in 1917 - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Dysentery and Diarrhœa in 1917 - - - - -	45
Registered Hospitals - - - - -	48
Bethel Hospital - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
State and Criminal Institutions - - - - -	49
Broadmoor and Rampton Asylums - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Yarmouth Hospital - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Netley Hospital - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>

	PAGE
Licensed Houses - - - - -	49
Chiswick House.—Death of Dr. Seymour Tuke. Transfer of licence - - - - -	50
Mead House.—Change among licensees - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Otto House.—Death of Dr. Sutherland. Change in licensees -	<i>ib.</i>
Bishopstone House.—Additional licensee - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Brislington House.—Change in licensees - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Fiddington House.—Additional licensee - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Greta Bank.—Changes among licensees - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Kingsdown House.—Change among licensees - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Riverhead House.—Transfer of licence - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Ticehurst House.—Death of Dr. Hayes Newington. Variation in licence. New licensees - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
West Malling Place.—Temporary transfer of licence - - -	51
Wye House.—Transfer of licence - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Single Patients - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Prosecutions - - - - -	52
R. v. Lunn.—Illegal charge of lunatics and mental defectives -	<i>ib.</i>
R. v. Birks.—Indecent assault on an imbecile inmate of an Asylum - - - - -	53

Mental Deficiency.

The Mental Deficiency Act, 1913: its inception, aims, and operation - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Accommodation provided in 1917 - - - - -	56
Number and Distribution of Defectives - - - - -	57
Teaching and Training - - - - -	58
Voluntary Associations - - - - -	61
“Places of Safety” - - - - -	62
Administration of Grants in 1916 and 1917 :	
(1) To Local Authorities - - - - -	63
(2) Towards Expenses of Societies - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
(3) For Research - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
State Institutions :	
Moss Side, Maghull.—Continued use as a war hospital - -	<i>ib.</i>
Farmfield.—Number of patients. Their treatment and occupations - - - - -	64
Questions of temporary provision for Male Defectives of violent and dangerous propensities - - - - -	65
Certified Institutions :	
Institutions certified during 1917 :	
Yatton Hall - - - - -	66
Allerton Priory - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
The Farfield Girls’ Training Home - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Brentry - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
The Devon and Exeter Home of Refuge - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
The Liverpool Magdalen Home - - - - -	67
Bigods Hall - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
The House of Help, Bath - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Certificates varied during 1917 - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Institutions established previous to 1917 - - - - -	68

Certified Institutions— <i>continued</i> .								PAGE
Progress in Methods of Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
The Health of the Patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Need for provision for Low-grade Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Certified Houses :								
Houses certified during 1917 :								
St. Andrew's Nursing Home, Isleworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Avonhurst, Burgess Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
St. Margaret's, Bedford Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Westcroft, Ilkley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Number of Patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Approved Homes :								
Certified during 1917 :—The Friars, Bridgwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Number of Patients in Residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Defectives in Private Houses :								
Number under Guardianship or Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>ib.</i>
Lunatics and Defectives in Workhouses :								
Number in Poor Law Institutions and Metropolitan District								
Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Illegal Detention of Uncertified Insane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Certification of Poor Law Institutions and of the Metropolitan								
Asylums Board Institutions under section 37 of the Mental								
Deficiency Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Duties of Poor Law Guardians with respect to Mental								
Defectives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Supplement :—Abstract of Report of Psychological Research								
in Mental Deficiency (by E. O. Lewis, D.Sc., Psychological								
Laboratory, Cambridge)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Index	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

COMMISSIONERS.

SIR MARRIOTT COOKE, K.B.E., M.B.

MRS. E. F. PINSENT.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLOUGHBY DICKINSON, K.B.E., M.P.

Medical.

SIR FREDERICK NEEDHAM,
M.D.

SIDNEY COUPLAND, Esq.,
M.D.

C. HUBERT BOND, Esq.,
M.D.

ARTHUR ROTHERHAM, Esq.,
M.B.

R. W. BRANTHWAITE, Esq.,
M.D.

Legal.

LIONEL L. SHADWELL,
Esq.

ARTHUR HILL TREVOR,
Esq.

S. J. FRASER MACLEOD,
Esq., K.C.

LT.-COL. BARNARD T. HODG-
SON, C.M.G.

MISS MARY DENDY.

Secretary.—OSWALD EDEN DICKINSON, Esq.

Assistant Secretary.—ARTHUR JAMES COMYN, Esq.

INSPECTORS.

CAPT. A. E. EVANS, R.A.M.C.

S. E. GILL, Esq., M.D.

THE
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF CONTROL,
1918.

(FOR THE YEAR 1917.)

The following statement which, early in 1917, we laid before the Reconstruction Committee contains an account of the duties of the Board of Control in relation to lunatics and mental defectives, together with suggestions for the amendment in certain directions of the Lunacy Acts, 1890 to 1911, and of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, which we consider of great importance in the interests of the mental health of the population.

The Board's duties, which extend to England and Wales, may be described as comprising the supervision of—

- (a) All persons certified under the Lunacy Acts as of unsound mind—roughly, 127,000, resident in county and borough asylums, licensed houses and registered hospitals, and in private houses wherein one or, with the Board's consent, more than one, person is received for payment on the footing known as "single care."

The Board under arrangements with the respective authorities, also visit the military and naval hospitals where insane soldiers and sailors are under care, the criminal lunatic asylums, and a large number of Poor Law Institutions.

- (b) All mental defectives under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, about 7,000, a number which, as the Act becomes fully effectual, will be greatly augmented, who are resident in certified institutions, certified houses and approved homes, and in private houses wherein one or, with the Board's consent, more than one, defective is received.
- (c) The general administration of the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts, including the investigation of cases not certified, but alleged to be of unsound mind, who are receiving either improper or unauthorised treatment.

It may be stated that under the Lunacy Acts some 22,000 persons are on an average annually certified, of whom about 34 per cent. are ultimately discharged as recovered.

It will thus be seen that the Board's sphere of observation is extensive, and that they are specially concerned in all questions affecting the mental health of the population.

Since the outbreak of the war the Board have made arrangements whereby sixteen institutions under their supervision, containing 23,500 beds, have been organised and lent to the Army Council as hospital accommodation for sick and wounded soldiers. These beds, up to the 1st February 1917, have been utilised for as many as 123,000 cases.*

They have also, on lines desired by the War Office, with a view to meet the pronounced opposition both in and out of Parliament to the certification of soldiers who during the war suffer from mental breakdown (ranging from the milder to pronounced forms of insanity), set aside 2,000 beds in these institutions for men who whilst being retained in the service can be cared for and treated without certification. In ordinary circumstances these patients would have been discharged from the army, certified, and dealt with under the existing Lunacy Law.

The public prejudice against the so-called "stigma" of certification has in no small degree been the cause of and created the necessity for this special arrangement. It is a prejudice which has always existed, and has to be recognised and reckoned with in civilian life. In the opinion of the Board it has ever been a hindrance to the early treatment of mental disease, with the result that, in all asylums, there are numbers of persons suffering from incurable insanity who, had they been the subjects of expert advice and treatment when the premonitory mental symptoms manifested themselves, would not improbably have recovered and become useful members of the community.

The Board have, in conjunction with the Ministry of Pensions, framed a scheme which will ensure that soldiers and sailors who after serving in the war are eventually discharged from the services and certified under the Lunacy Acts. shall be classified as private, and not as pauper, patients.

Further, the Board have reviewed the medical staffs of the institutions under their supervision with the object of releasing a maximum number of medical men for general and special service in connection with the military forces, including the medical staffing of those institutions which, as already stated, have been handed over as War Hospitals.

The Mental Deficiency Act of 1913 made provision, speaking generally, for the accommodation, care and treatment of

* The Board look forward to giving, in a future Report and in some detail, an account of the scheme for the adaptation and use of asylums as war hospitals, and of the part these hospitals have played in meeting important national needs.

defectives by the Local Authorities under the supervision of the Board, with the exception of certain defectives provided for by Poor Law and Education Authorities.

The operation of this Act has been hampered by the financial stress brought about by the war, and the Board feel that due effect cannot be given to its highly beneficial provisions until the prevailing conditions have ceased to exist.

Like causes have interfered and stayed operations in connection with the erection of two large county asylums, and have put a stop to all structural improvements in other institutions involving any considerable expenditure of public money; but in regard to this matter (affecting merely accommodation) the Board have no misgivings and are content to await the advent of normal conditions.

The Board desire to draw attention to the existing lack of facilities for the adequate treatment of persons suffering from mental disease (using that term in a broad sense), and to the following defects in the existing provisions of the law to which the absence of such facilities is largely due.

1. The treatment of cases of mental disorder incipient in character or of recent origin.

Among rich and poor alike difficulty is experienced in recognising and treating in their earlier stages indications of mental disorder. This difficulty arises partly from ignorance and partly from reluctance to admit symptoms pointing to mental affection—a reluctance due to the dread of being labelled a mental case with the possibility of certification and its supposed stigma. Much time is lost or wasted on mere palliative measures during which the patients struggle to carry on their normal occupations; many become permanent nervous invalids while others are sent to Asylums, but only when it is too late for them to derive full benefit from the remedial measures provided in those Institutions, which at an early stage might have been completely successful. This regrettable delay, the Board think, in many instances might have been avoided had inducements and facilities been held out for seeking an early diagnosis of the nature and character of the disease under skilled advice, and had provision been made for its treatment apart from the existing provisions of the Lunacy Laws.

A further result of the stigma attaching to certified insanity is, that many medical practitioners, and even some consultants of repute, not infrequently classify patients of the more well-to-do classes suffering from early, but undoubted, insanity, as merely cases of neurasthenia, or, under pressure from the friends, otherwise conceal the disease, thus nullifying the operation of the Lunacy Acts and depriving the individuals of the supervision and protection of the Board, which it was the intention of those Acts to afford.

Other points in this connection, which the Board desire to emphasise are, that general hospitals view such cases as wholly apart from ordinary physical ailments and do not make other than a most meagre provision for their treatment, and then only in their out-patient department; that sufficient attention is not given in the curriculum of the medical schools to this important branch of medical science, study and research in which are practically confined to advanced cases which have already fallen under Asylum care; and that no special qualification is at present insisted upon as necessary for appointments to the higher medical posts in public institutions for the insane; whereas Medical Officers of Health under the Local Government Act, 1888, are required to hold a special qualification.

2. *Insufficiency of organised after-care in the cases of persons discharged from Institutions for the insane.*

Experience shows that timely help and assistance on discharge are of the greatest benefit to patients whose circumstances are necessitous, and often do much to stave off a recurrence of the attack.

- 3.—(i) *Feeble-minded women who have borne illegitimate children, and who are quite incapable of protecting themselves or caring for their children if discharged from Poor Law Institutions.*
 (ii) *Feeble-minded women admitted into Poor Law Institutions suffering from venereal disease.*

These women, when subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act, can only be rendered liable to detention in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State under section 30, proviso (ii) of the Act. The proceedings are cumbrous and take so long to bring into effect that not infrequently the women have taken their discharge before an order for their detention can be obtained.

4. *The failure of the existing provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, to deal successfully with the notification by Local Education Authorities of defective children between the ages of 14 and 16.*

Section 2 (2) (a) and (b) of the Mental Deficiency Act was intended to link up the protection afforded during the educational period of defective children (7 to 16) in special schools with the further protection required for their adult life, and provides a means whereby they can be notified and handed over from the Education to the Local Authorities for such care and protection as may be necessary.

Although the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1914, imposes on Local Education Authorities the duty of providing special schools or classes for mentally

defective children in their districts, whose ages exceed seven years, there are still many districts where such schools or classes are not as yet provided ; and, further, the constant migration of families from one district to another (*e.g.*, from a district where such provision is made to one where it is not) renders the following up of such cases a matter of very considerable difficulty. It is hoped that full effect will be given to this Act as soon as possible.

A large number of mentally defective children leave special schools before the age of 16, and are not in fact notified to Local Authorities, apparently because (i) the Education Authorities, in their desire to give all children leaving special schools (except those most deeply defective) a possible opportunity of earning a livelihood, do not provide sufficiently for their after control or supervision, and (ii) the power of notification is limited to the cases of those defective children who, in the opinion of the Education Authorities, require institutional or guardianship treatment, and does not deal with cases where supervision only is considered to be advisable.

Recommendations.

The Board suggest that the law should be amended so as—

(1) To enable cases of mental disorder, incipient in character or of recent origin, to receive treatment in general or special hospitals, mental institutions, nursing homes, or elsewhere, for limited periods, say, six months, without the necessity for certification under the Lunacy Acts, provided it has the supervision of the Board, somewhat on the lines of the Mental Treatment Bill, which was introduced with the support of the Board in 1915.

(2) To encourage the establishment of sections (for both in and out patients) at general hospitals for the early diagnosis and treatment of incipient cases, including organised study and research where the hospital is attached to a medical school.

(3) To extend to public asylums and single care, the principle of voluntary admission which now obtains with respect to private asylums.

(4) To render it necessary, upon the lines of the Local Government Act, 1888, that the holders of the higher medical posts on the staffs of institutions for the insane shall possess a diploma in mental diseases, obtained after a recognised course of study in the subject.

(5) To empower the Board to make grants to “after care” associations, &c., in aid of patients discharged under the Lunacy Acts.

(6) To simplify the methods of obtaining orders for the detention of mental defectives already in workhouses, either by the Local Authorities or by the Guardians.

(7) To amend section 2 (2) (b) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, by the addition of the words "or supervision" after the word "guardianship."

Extension of the Department's Powers.

Under the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913, the Board are a spending department, and have in consequence much larger powers of control than under the Lunacy Acts, which, speaking generally, confer upon them visitatorial, criticising, and advisory, rather than administrative, powers.

Under the Finance Bill, 1914 (afterwards abandoned), it was proposed to replace the present payments, from the Exchequer contribution accounts, of 4s. a head per week for pauper lunatics in institutions for the insane in England and Wales by an Exchequer grant of one-half the net total cost of maintenance and housing. It was also provided that grants of money by Parliament should be subject to such conditions as might be prescribed by the Government Department concerned, with the approval of the Treasury, for the purpose of securing the efficient and adequate administration of any duties imposed on the authority to whom the grant is made. (*See Finance Bill, 1914, especially section 13, Local Grants, and the Second Schedule, Part I. and Part III., clauses 1 and 2.*)

In the event of legislation on these lines, the Board of Control would have powers in regard to lunacy similar to those which they now possess in respect of mental deficiency under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

The possession of such powers would be of material assistance to the Board if the foregoing recommendations for the amendment of the lunacy laws are carried into effect.

The Board think that the amalgamation of the Board of Control, the Masters in Lunacy, and the Chancery Visitors, either in the manner suggested by section 337 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, or by special legislation, should be carried into effect.

The Board desire to draw particular attention to the following table extracted from their report to the Lord Chancellor for the year 1913:—

Table of Incidence (per cent.) of certain assigned Causes and Etiological Factors on Yearly Average of Cases Admitted 1908-12 for First Attack of Insanity.

Males, 6,089.

Females, 6,516.

Assigned Causes.	Incidence of each Cause or Factor assigned either alone or in combination with others.		Incidence of Cause assigned without any correlated Cause or Factor.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Insane heredity - - -	22.7	28.0	6.7	8.2
2. Congenital mental deficiency -	2.9	3.3	0.7	0.9
3. Puberty and adolescence - -	5.2	5.5	1.9	2.1
4. Climacteric - - - -	—	10.4	—	4.7
5. Senility - - - -	11.6	12.2	5.6	6.8
6. Puerperal state - - -	—	6.0	—	3.1
7. Sudden mental stress - -	3.4	5.8	1.4	2.3
8. Prolonged mental stress - -	21.9	23.3	9.9	10.3
9. Privation and starvation - -	2.2	2.1	0.6	0.6
10. Alcohol - - - -	25.4	10.3	10.6	4.2
11. Influenza - - - -	3.0	2.9	1.1	1.2
12. Syphilis - - - -	13.3	2.1	5.7	0.8
13. Injuries - - - -	4.9	1.1	1.9	0.4
14. Lesions of brain - - -	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.0
15. Epilepsy - - - -	7.1	5.6	3.6	2.7

Somewhat similar information has appeared from year to year in the Board's annual reports, but they feel strongly that it has not received that attention from official quarters, local authorities and others, which its importance demands.

They would especially draw attention to the following causes of insanity given in the table which may rightly be classed as largely preventable, namely, alcohol, syphilis, and mental stress.

Without making any direct suggestion as to the course which legislation should take, they desire to emphasise how important these factors are in connection with any future legislative action having for its object the mental as well as the physical and moral welfare of the population.

They feel strongly that the hope of reducing the amount of insanity in the country lies more in the steps which may be taken for preventing the occurrence of the disease and for its treatment in the initial stages, than in improved methods of treatment when the disease has become confirmed, and that no effort should be spared to deal with the above-mentioned preventable causes and to provide means for effectual treatment in the early stages.

They would also, not less emphatically, draw attention to the grave effects of syphilis, alcohol, neglect, and bad environment,

as causes of mental defect, and would point out how essential it is that in any remedial measures due consideration should be directed to these factors.

Lunacy.

On the 1st January 1918 the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 125,841. This number is less than that recorded on the 1st January 1917 by 8,188.

This decrease may be contrasted with decreases of 3,159 and 3,278 respectively for the two preceding years, and with an average annual increase of 2,251 for the ten years ending 31st December 1914, the decade immediately preceding the war. In the three complete years since the beginning of the war the total decrease has been 14,625, while had the average annual increase referred to above obtained during the same period, the numbers under care on the 1st January 1918 would have been 21,378 in excess of those actually recorded. The decrease for 1915 (3,278) was the first ever shown in our statistics, this was followed by one of 3,159 for 1916, and now, as stated above, for 1917 we have to record the very striking decrease of 8,188.

In previous Reports we have called attention to the consistent manner in which yearly increases of the numbers under care had occurred since 1859, and in our last Report we drew the inference that the diminutions for 1915 and 1916 were of a temporary character, bearing some relation to the exceptional conditions—social and economic—arising from war conditions, and such an inference may equally be drawn with respect to the decrease for 1917, note being made of the fact that the very large decrease for this year was mainly due to the abnormal death-rate, which is referred to in more detail in the succeeding pages.

As might be expected from these conditions, the relative percentage of the sexes under care—males 44·3, females 55·7—shows a continued reduction in the proportion of males, the relative proportions on the 1st January 1915 being—males 46·2, females 53·8.

It should be noted as a fact bearing on the decrease in the proportion of males under care, that on the 1st January 1918, there were between 2,000 and 3,000 mental and nervous cases under observation in Military Hospitals, of whom a considerable number will probably eventually be certified as insane and so fall within the scope of our figures.

In the County and Borough Asylums the net total decrease was 6,251, as against a decrease of 2,612 during the preceding year. The decrease for 1917 represents a percentage of 6·1 of the number under care on the 1st January of that year.

SUMMARY OF INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1918.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1918.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In County and Borough Asylums - -	2,514	2,476	4,990	40,328	50,423	90,751	57	13	70	42,899	52,912	95,811
In Registered Hospitals - -	931	1,414	2,345	—	—	—	1	2	3	932	1,416	2,348
In Licensed Houses:—												
Metropolitan - -	497	925	1,422	16	65	81	—	—	—	513	990	1,503
Provincial - -	398	879	1,277	200	318	518	—	—	—	598	1,197	1,795
In Naval and Military Hospitals - -	233	—	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	233	—	233
In Criminal Lunatic Asylums - -	—	—	—	3	—	3	689	217	906	692	217	909
In Workhouses:—												
Ordinary Workhouses - -	—	—	—	5,097	6,746	11,843	—	—	—	5,097	6,746	11,843
Metropolitan District Asylums - -	—	—	—	3,005	3,471	6,476	—	—	—	3,005	3,471	6,476
Private Single Patients - -	158	365	523	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	365	523
Outdoor Paupers - -	—	—	—	1,610	2,790	4,400	—	—	—	1,610	2,790	4,400
TOTAL - -	4,731	6,059	10,790	50,259	63,813	114,072 (a)	747	232	979	55,737	70,104	125,841

(a) Sixty-seven of these patients were boarded out from Asylums in Workhouses under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 26.

In Registered Hospitals the decrease was 82, or 3·4 per cent. ; in Licensed Houses (Metropolitan and Provincial) there was a decrease of 136, or 4·0 per cent. ; in Criminal Asylums, a decrease of 57, or 5·9 per cent. ; in ordinary Workhouses, of 773, or 6·1 per cent. ; and in the Metropolitan District Asylums, of 641, or 9·0 per cent. There was also a decrease of 224, or 4·8 per cent. in the number of out-door insane paupers, while the single patients showed a decrease of 35, or 6·3 per cent.

There was thus a decrease during the year of the number of patients under care in every class of Institution except the Naval and Military Hospitals for the Insane, where there was an increase of 11, or 5·0 per cent.

The proportionate distribution of the insane under care on the 1st January 1918 shows practically no variation from the previous year (*see* 3rd Report of the Board of Control, p. 3), thus indicating that the falling off in numbers was not specially limited to any particular class of Institution.

*Proportion per cent. of total Number of notified Insane
under Care on 1st January.*

—	1889.	1899.	1909.	1918.
In County and Borough Asylums -	62·5	69·5	75·7	76·1
In Registered Hospitals - - -	2·7	2·4	2·0	1·9
In Licensed Houses - - -	4·8	4·1	2·3	2·6
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	0·4	0·3	0·1	0·2
In State Criminal Asylums - -	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·7
In Workhouses and Metropolitan District Asylums.	21·2	16·9	14·5	14·6
As Single Patients - - - -	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4
As Outdoor Paupers - - -	7·2	5·8	4·3	3·5

Classification of Insane Patients. — All notified insane persons are ranged under the three categories of “private,” “pauper,” and “criminal.” A “pauper” patient is one for whose maintenance the charges are defrayed, either wholly or in part, out of the rates. Many so classed are not, strictly speaking, paupers in the generally accepted sense; for a certain number of them are actually maintained by relatives, who refund to the Poor Law Guardians the whole cost of maintenance. In some districts (notably London) it is customary to class such cases as “private”; but the more usual practice is for the charge for a private patient in a County or Borough Asylum to be fixed at a rate higher than the bare cost of maintenance, in order to include therein the interest on capital sums expended in the erection and upkeep of the buildings. It may be noted that there were transferred to the “private” class during 1917 more than 10 per cent. of those who had been admitted into Institutions as pauper patients, compared with 3 per cent. in

the preceding year. This large increase was due to the operation of the scheme for the classification of discharged soldiers and sailors as private ("service") patients, dealt with fully on pp. 23 *et seq.*

The *private* patients under care on the 1st January 1918 numbered 10,790 (males 4,731, females 6,059), an increase of 914 on the preceding year, or 9·3 per cent. The males increased by 25·7 per cent.—due to the "service" patients (numbering 893)—while the females decreased by 0·9 per cent.

With regard to the patients in Naval and Military Hospitals, there were, on the 1st January, 233 in the Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth, who are included in this category. During the year, 3,484 patients were admitted to Netley for observation; some of these were discharged, but the great majority were transferred after very short periods of residence to other special hospitals for further treatment. There are also included those persons found lunatic by inquisition who are resident in Institutions, who numbered 158. In addition, there were 199 (males 112, females 87) lunatics so found by inquisition who do not fall within the scope of our statistics.

The distribution of the private patients and their relative proportions during the past 29 years were as follows:—

*Private Patients.—Proportion per cent. under Care on
1st January.*

—	1889.	1899.	1909.	1918.
In County and Borough Asylums -	13·2	19·7	33·4	46·2
In Registered Hospitals - - -	32·8	33·8	28·3	21·7
In Licensed Houses - - -	42·9	37·4	30·3	25·0
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	4·4	3·4	1·8	2·2
As Single Patients - - - -	6·7	5·7	6·2	4·9

The increase on the preceding year of such patients in County and Borough Asylums was 1,113, or 28·7 per cent. The numbers in Registered Hospitals decreased by 83, or 3·4 per cent.; the Licensed Houses had 92 fewer such patients, a decrease of 3·3 per cent., whilst the numbers in single care decreased by 35, or 6·3 per cent.

The sex distribution of the private patients per 1,000 persons was 438·5 males, 561·5 females, showing an increase on last year in the male proportion of 57·3 per 1,000, due to the operation of the "service" patients' scheme.

The *pauper* patients under care on the 1st January 1918 numbered 114,072 (males 50,259, females 63,813), or 90·6 per cent. of all the reported insane. The number is 9,053 less than that of last year, a decrease which may be compared with the decreases of 3,124 and 3,153 for each of the two preceding

years. There was an average annual decrease in the ten years 1908–18 in the number of pauper lunatics notified to us of 28, as compared with an average annual increase of 1,062 for the decennium 1907–17.

The following table exhibits the distribution of this class of patients during the past 29 years:—

*Pauper Patients.—Proportion per cent. under Care on
1st January.*

—	1889.	1899.	1909.	1918.
In County and Borough Asylums -	67·3	73·8	79·5	79·5
In Registered Hospitals - - -	0·1	—	—	—
In Licensed Houses - - -	1·5	1·6	0·1	0·5
In Workhouses - - -	15·9	12·0	9·8	10·4
In Metropolitan District Asylums -	7·3	6·3	5·9	5·7
As Outdoor Paupers - - -	7·9	6·3	4·7	3·9

As compared with the figures of last year, there has been a decrease of this class in County and Borough Asylums of 7,372, or 7·5 per cent. ; in Licensed Houses, of 44, or 6·8 per cent. ; in ordinary Workhouses, of 773, or 6·1 per cent. ; in the Metropolitan District Asylums, of 641, or 9·0 per cent. ; and those receiving out-door relief decreased by 224, or 4·8 per cent.

The rate of decrease for the year for the whole number of pauper patients was 7·4 per cent., as compared with an increase of 9·3 per cent. in the private patients. The male pauper patients decreased 11·3 per cent., the female 4·0 per cent.

The proportion per 1,000 of males to females (pauper) under care on 1st January 1918 was 440·6 : 559·4, the proportion of the male sex being 2·1 per 1,000 higher than that which obtained amongst private patients.

The *criminal* patients (males 747, females 232) numbered 979 on the 1st January 1918, or 32 males and 17 females less than 12 months previously ; the former decreasing 4·1 and the latter 6·8 per cent. Of the whole number, 70, or 7·2 per cent., were under care in County and Borough Asylums, as compared with 6·0 per cent. a year previously.

*Statistics of Patients in Institutions for the Insane and in
Private Single Care.*

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in 1917.—The number of patients under detention on the 1st January 1917 in all the above Institutions and in private single care was 109,672, being an increase of 11·3 per cent. on the number similarly detained on the 1st January 1907, viz., 98,521. During the ten years those in County and Borough Asylums had increased from 91,160 to 102,062, or 12·0 per cent. ; in Licensed Houses, from 3,392 to

3,434, or 1·2 per cent. ; in the Criminal Asylums, from 817 to 966, or 18·2 per cent. ; in Naval and Military Hospitals, from 164 to 222, or 35·4 per cent. ; those in private single care from 494 to 558, or 13·0 per cent. ; whilst those in Registered Hospitals had decreased in the ten years from 2,494 to 2,430, or 2·6 per cent.

At the close of the year (1917) there remained 103,122 patients in these Institutions and single care.

1917.

Under detention 1st January	-	-	-	109,672
Admitted during the year	-	-	-	19,632
				<hr/> 129,304 <hr/>
Discharged, recovered	-	-	-	6,150
„ not recovered	-	-	-	2,084
Died	-	-	-	17,948
Remained	-	-	-	103,122
				<hr/> 129,304 <hr/>

The above figures do not include 104 patients who had to be re-certified under the provisions of section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, or those who in the course of the year were transferred from one Institution to another (or to and from single care), who are technically included as “discharged, not recovered” from the one care, and as “admitted” into the other.

The *daily average number resident* had increased annually from 99,245 (males 45,825, females 53,420) in 1907 to 114,133 in 1914, since when it has decreased annually to 106,472 (males 48,352, females 58,120) in 1917—the proportion in County and Borough Asylums being 92·9 per cent. in 1907 and 93·0 per cent. in 1917.

The *admissions* were 19,632, or 1,069 below the number recorded in 1916 ; and of these 16,362 were *first* admissions, which formed 83·3 per cent. of the total for the year. Of the whole number 17,956, or 91·5 per cent., were admitted into County and Borough Asylums. The total numbers show a decrease on the admissions for 1916 of 5·2 per cent., the rate of decrease for the males being 8·6 per cent. and for females 2·1 per cent.

The percentage proportion of male admissions to female was 45·8 to 54·2, being a decrease of 1·7 on the proportion of males obtaining in the preceding year.

Of those *discharged*, 6,150 had recovered, and of these 5,457, or 88·7 per cent., were discharged from County and Borough Asylums. The *recovery rate*, calculated upon the total admissions, was 31·33, being 2·20 below the percentage for the

decade 1908–17 inclusive. The rate for females (35·13) was considerably higher than that for males (26·82), the former being 1·74, and the latter 1·98, below the rate for 1916. In County and Borough Asylums the rate was 30·4 per cent.; in Hospitals, 46·3; in Licensed Houses, 35·4; and amongst those in single care, 57·1.

Those patients who were absolutely discharged as “relieved” or “not recovered” numbered 2,084, or 10·6 per cent. of the admissions.

The *deaths* numbered 17,948, or 4,340 in excess of the number in 1916. The death-rate, calculated on the daily average number resident, was 16·86, or 6·11 above the percentage for the decennium, and 4·60 above the rate for 1916. The rate for males was 20·76 and for females 13·61, or 6·80 per cent. and 2·80 per cent. higher than the respective rates for the preceding year. The abnormal increase in the death-rate is commented on elsewhere in this Report.

The total number of patients detained in Institutions and single care, which fell considerably during 1915 and 1916, showed a much larger decrease in 1917, viz., from 109,672 at the beginning of the year to 103,122 at its close—a decrease of no less than 6,550, much in excess of any decrease before recorded, and due largely to the exceptional number of deaths during the year.

To summarise,—there were 1,069 fewer admissions than in 1916, the male admissions being 845 and the female 224 less than in that year, the recoveries decreased by 689; and those discharged “not recovered” by 878; while the deaths increased by 4,340.

The decrease in the numbers under detention at the beginning and end of each of the three years 1915–17 has been 2,710, 2,708, and 6,550 respectively, making a total decrease of 11,968 since the 1st January 1915, when the full effect of war conditions began to be felt.

MORTALITY STATISTICS, 1915–17.

A disquieting feature of the statistics for 1917 is the remarkable rise in mortality of the insane under care. The rate which in 1914 was 9·8, rose to 11·8 in 1915 and to 12·3 in 1916. In our 2nd Report the meaning of this rise was discussed at length; and although no definite conclusion could be arrived at, the excessive death-rate over that obtaining in pre-war years was considered to be in great part attributable to conditions arising from the war, particularly the limitation of admissions to the most severe cases, and the temporary overcrowding of asylums owing to the conversion of several into hospitals for the wounded, a factor which has mostly ceased to operate, if indeed it ever had much influence, in increasing the number of deaths. The death-rate for 1917 was much higher

than in the two preceding years, viz., 16·9, and demands as thorough investigation as an analysis of the facts and conditions can afford for its explanation.

Comparison of the tables of the Causes of Death (*see* 2nd Report, Part II., Table X., p. 32; 3rd Report, Table IX., p. 24; 4th Report, Table IX., p. 24) shows that the number of deaths in all institutions for the insane and of patients in private single care rose from 13,389 in 1915 to 17,948 in 1917.

—	1915.	1916.	1917.
Males - - -	6,789	7,129	10,038
Females - - -	6,600	6,479	7,910
Total - - -	13,389	13,608	17,948

It will be observed that, whereas the deaths in 1916 were only 1·6 per cent. in excess of those in 1915, the increase in the number in 1917 over 1916 was as much as 31·9 per cent.; the male increase being 40·8, the female 22·1.

In 1917 the proportions of deaths at different age-periods were higher in the age-period 30 to 60 than in either of the preceding years, whilst respecting those aged above 60 the proportions were lower.

Ages at Death.

—	Males.			Females.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Under 30 - - -	11·2	11·2	11·5	8·3	8·6	8·9
30-60 - - -	55·7	55·7	57·9	47·6	49·4	51·8
60 and upwards - - -	33·1	33·1	30·6	44·1	42·0	39·3
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

or stated in proportion to 1,000 resident—

Under 30 - - -	14·4	15·6	23·9	9·1	9·4	12·1
30-60 - - -	71·8	77·7	120·2	51·5	53·3	70·5
60 and upwards - - -	42·8	46·2	63·5	47·7	45·3	53·4
	129·0	139·5	207·6	108·3	108·0	136·0

The proportionate distribution of the various assigned causes of death was approximately the same in 1916 and 1917, the

most marked exceptions being dysentery, which accounted for 3·7 per cent. of the total deaths in 1916 and 5·3 per cent. in 1917; and tuberculosis (including phthisis), with a proportion of 17·4 in the former and 20·7 in the latter year. On the other hand the deaths from general paralysis were 12·6 per cent. in 1916 and 10·9 in 1917, which, with other small differences in respect to less ordinary causes, partly counter-balance the notable rise in the dysenteric and tubercular deaths.

Although the total increase in 1917 was 31·9 per cent. on the figures for 1916, such increase was by no means uniformly distributed amongst the various assigned causes. The most marked divergencies were the following:—

	1916.		1917.		Increase.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculosis -	1,176	1,200	1,989	1,719	813	519
Dysentery -	211	298	497	450	286	152
Epilepsy -	478	271	698	371	220	100
Renal disease -	308	407	492	455	184	48
Senility -	862	1,028	1,222	1,256	360	228
Pneumonia -	698	674	996	761	298	87

The above figures show that in *males*, the increase in deaths from dysentery was as much as 136 per cent., in that for tuberculosis 69·1, renal disease 59·7, epilepsy 46·0, pneumonia 42·7, and senility (and arterial sclerosis) 41·8, all these being higher than the mean increase, viz., 40·8 per cent. In *females*, the dysenteric deaths increased by 51 per cent., tuberculosis by 43·3, epilepsy by 36·9, senility by 22·2; the mean increase being 22·1.

In *both* sexes the *mean* increase of 31·9 per cent. was exceeded by dysentery with 509 deaths in 1916 and 947 in 1917, an increase of 86·0 per cent.; tuberculosis, 2,376 rising to 3,708, an increase of 56·1 per cent.; epilepsy, 749 to 1,069, an increase of 42·7 per cent.; senility, 1,890 to 2,478, an increase of 31·1 per cent.; and renal disease, 715 to 947, an increase of 32·4 per cent.

Mortality Statistics of County and Borough Asylums.

The number of County and Borough Asylums open in 1914 was 97. In 1915, nine were converted into War Hospitals; and in 1916 this number was still further reduced by three to 85, at which figure it remained throughout 1917. From 1914 onwards there has been a continuous decline in the total annual admissions, contrasting with an increase in the deaths, which was very marked in 1917, and which, together

with the falling off in the daily average number resident, resulted in a greatly increased death-rate for that year. The temporary overcrowding due to the transfer of patients from the vacated Asylums was much diminished in consequence.

Year.	Number of Asylums.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1914	97	49,561	56,890	106,451	10,064	10,842	20,906	5,478	5,116	10,594
1915	88	47,616	55,108	102,724	8,515	9,921	18,436	6,242	6,013	12,255
1916	85	47,162	54,774	101,936	8,739	9,639	18,378	6,724	6,094	12,819
1917	85	44,727	53,894	98,621	8,327	9,629	17,956	9,605	7,525	17,130

Average Number Resident.—There was a decrease in 1915 below the number for the previous year, amounting to 3·5 per cent. (males 3·9, females 3·1); in 1916, a decrease of only 0·8 per cent. (males 1·0, females 0·6); and in 1917 of 3·3 per cent. (males 5·2, females 1·6).

Admissions.—There was a marked fall in 1915, compared with 1914, amounting to 11·8 per cent., especially amongst males (15·4 per cent.). In 1916, however, the net decrease on the figures of 1915 was only 0·3 per cent., there being an actual increase in the male admissions of 2·6 per cent., but a female decrease of 2·8. In 1917 the decrease on the numbers in 1916 was 2·3 per cent.—that of males 4·7, of females 0·1 per cent.

Deaths.—On the other hand, the number of deaths shows a marked increase in 1915 over 1914, amounting to 15·7 per cent. (males 13·9, females 17·5). In 1916 this relative incidence was reversed; for with a net increase of 4·6 per cent. there was one of 7·7 per cent. for males and 1·3 per cent. for females. In 1917 the total deaths, 17,130, exceeded those for 1916 by 4,311, or 34 per cent., the increase in male deaths being no less than 42·8 per cent., and of females 23·5 per cent.

*Asylum Death-rate, 1917.**—The mortality statistics for 1917 may be now examined in fuller detail. The 85 County and Borough Asylums which continued to receive patients had during the year a daily average number resident amounting to 98,621, viz., males 44,727, females 53,894. Amongst this community the deaths from all causes were 17,130, yielding a mortality rate of 17·4 per cent. The male deaths numbered 9,605, exceeding the female by 2,080. The mortality rate for the former sex was 21·5, as compared with 14·0 for the latter.

* For the statistical details on which the following summary is based, see Part II., Appendix A., Tables IX. (A—F).

Comparison with Death-rates in previous Years.—The exceptional mortality in 1917 is strikingly illustrated by contrasting the Asylum death-rate of that year with that of recent years—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Average, 10 years—1904–13	11·0	8·8	9·8
1914	11·1	9·0	9·9
1915	13·1	10·9	11·9
1916	14·3	11·1	12·6
1917	21·5	14·0	17·4

It is noteworthy that whereas the male rate increased by 7·2 over that of the previous year, the female rate increased by only 2·9.

Causes contributing to Death-rate.—Reference to Table IXc. in the Appendix will show how the total death-rate is compounded of the figures relating to the principal primary causes of death. Avoiding the use of fractions, it will be most convenient to give the proportions of such incidence per 1,000, the general death-rate being quoted as 174. This number was made up as follows:—Tuberculosis (including phthisis), 37; senility (and arterial sclerosis), 24; general paralysis, 19; pneumonia, 17; organic heart disease, 17; epilepsy, 11; dysentery, 10; renal disease, 9; organic brain disease, 6; enteric fever, 1; and all other causes, 23 (which include cancer, 3; apoplexy, 3; bronchitis, 3; and influenza, 1). These figures may be taken as indicative of the *mean rate* of incidence of each of the several assigned causes of death.

Although in what follows only the rates for both sexes will be dealt with, it may be worth while to put on record here the distribution of the mean rates in each sex, there being certain variations between them, and for each individual cause a higher rate amongst males than amongst females.

Males.—The rate for total deaths was 215, and was thus apportioned:—Tuberculosis, 44; general paralysis, 33; senility, 26; pneumonia, 21; organic heart disease, 19; epilepsy, 16; dysentery, 11; renal disease, 11; organic brain disease, 7; enteric fever, 1; and all other causes, 26.

Females.—The total death-rate of 140 was made up of—Tuberculosis, 31; senility, 22; organic heart disease, 16; pneumonia, 14; dysentery, 8; renal disease, 8; epilepsy, 7; general paralysis, 6; organic brain disease, 5; enteric fever, 1; and all other causes, 22.

As has been often pointed out in the Annual Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy, the invariable excess in the male over the female death-rate almost disappears on subtraction from each side of the number of deaths from general paralysis, the inference being that the disproportion in the

sexual death-rates was mainly due to the much greater incidence of that disease in males. In this exceptional year (1917) such a rule no longer obtained, for the excess of 27 in the amount of male mortality from general paralysis over that of the female rate is not much more than one-third of the male excess (75) in the general death-rate. It will be noticed further that, for each assigned cause, the male rate surpassed the female, notably as regards tuberculosis, epilepsy, and pneumonia, where such excess amounted respectively to 13, 9, and 7 per 1,000.

Variations in Asylum Mortality—Rates Above and Below the Mean.—The death-rate in individual Asylums varied considerably, ranging (for both sexes) from 31·3 per cent. (Winson Green) to 6·6 (Canterbury), the former being 14·0 above and the latter 10·7 below the mean rate. The male death-rates varied from 44·2 (Norwich) to 5·4 (Canterbury), respectively 22·9 above and 15·9 below the mean for this sex. The female death-rates ranged from 30·7 (Derby County) to 5·3 (Brecon), being 16·7 above and 8·7 below respectively.

These variations are accounted for by the differences that obtain in the incidence of the separate causes of death. This may be exemplified by contrasting in this respect the two groups into which the 85 Asylums may be divided, viz., *Group A*, consisting of 32 Asylums with death-rates *above* the mean, and *Group B*, of 53 Asylums with death-rates *below* the mean. (See Table IX.D, Part II.)

Group A.—These 32 Asylums contained in all 39,170 inmates, yielding an average death-rate of 217 per 1,000, or 43 *above* the mean rate. They are Asylums of various dates and sizes, including three of the oldest established, viz., Stafford, Wakefield, and Gloucester, as well as the most modern, as Storthes Hall and Gateshead. In respect to size, 19 had an average of 1,000 or more inmates, 9 from 500 to 1,000, and 4 under 500. The excess rate (43) above the mean was made up by a like excess over the individual means, in deaths from tuberculosis, 12; senility, 6; dysentery, 5; pneumonia, 5; general paralysis, 4; renal disease, 4; epilepsy, 3; and all other causes (including enteric fever, organic brain and heart disease), 4.

Group B.—These 53 Asylums, having in all 59,451 inmates, yielded an average death-rate of 145 per 1,000, or 29 *below* the mean rate. This group includes such old Institutions as Lancaster, Suffolk, Chester, Hanwell, and consists of 23 Asylums with 1,000 and more inmates, 22 with from 500 to 1,000, and 8 under 500. Of the large Asylums with low rates may be mentioned—Parkside, 9·7; Cornwall, 10·6; Monmouth, 11·2; E. Sussex, 12·5; Bexley, 13·1; West Ham, 13·2; Chester, 13·6. The reduction in the average rate below the mean was made up by a fall from the mean rates of the deaths from tuberculosis, amounting to 8; senility, 4; dysentery, 3;

pneumonia, 3 ; general paralysis, 3 ; renal disease, 2 ; epilepsy, 2 ; and all other causes, 4.

Causes of Death in Asylums with high Mortality Rates.—It now remains to analyse the returns from Asylums which, during 1917, suffered the highest mortality ; and with that object those Asylums may be selected from Group A, in which the death-rate surpassed the average excess above the mean rate (174) which was yielded by the whole group. As stated, that excess amounted to 43 per 1,000 inmates, or a general death-rate of 217. There are 16 Asylums to be so examined, in which the excess ranged from 139 to 49. They are as follows :—

1. Winson Green—	death-rate	312·9	per 1,000.
2. Norwich	„	310·0	„
3. Derby County	„	305·2	„
4. Brentwood	„	279·0	„
5. Bracebridge	„	270·9	„
6. Rainhill	„	270·3	„
7. Wakefield	„	264·5	„
8. Oxford	„	247·5	„
9. Gateshead	„	247·3	„
10. Exeter	„	235·4	„
11. Beds, Herts, and Hunts	„	228·1	„
12. Northumberland	„	227·7	„
13. Durham	„	227·3	„
14. Powick	„	226·6	„
15. Brecon	„	223·7	„
16. Ipswich	„	223·2	„

Tables IX.E and IX.F (Part II.) give for each of these Institutions the mortality rates in ten of the principal “causes of death,” and the amount of the excess over the mean rates, which was shown in certain of these causes.

The following is a summary under each heading—the rates being given in round numbers :—

1. *Enteric Fever.*—Mean rate, 1·2 per 1,000. No deaths in 11 Asylums. In one (Brentwood) a rate of 11 per 1,000, in another (Bracebridge) 10, in Exeter 3, Norwich 2, Wakefield 2. Average (16 Asylums), 1·8.

2. *Dysentery.*—Mean rate, 9·6. No deaths in 6. In 3, below mean. In 7, rates ranging from 44 (Wakefield) to 14 (Beds). Average, 10·2.

3. *Tuberculosis.*—Mean, 37·1. In only two Asylums were rates below this figure, Brecon, 11, Winson Green, 27. In 14, rates varying from 108 (Derby County) and 104 (Oxford) to 38 (Bracebridge). The average rate was 60·4 or 23·3 above the mean.

4. *Pneumonia.*—Mean, 17·2. In 8 Asylums lower than mean, from 16 (Brentwood) to 3 (Oxford). In one rate the

same as mean—17 (Gateshead). In 7, from 48 (Derby County) to 18 (Wakefield). Average rate, 17·6.

5. *General Paralysis*.—Mean, 18·5. In 4 Asylums rates lower than the mean, from 9 (Rainhill) to 18 (Exeter). In 12 Asylums, ranging from 70 (Winson Green) to 24 (Derby County). Average, 31·2.

6. *Epilepsy*.—Mean, 10·7. No deaths from this cause in one Asylum (Beds). In 3, rates below the mean, from 4 (Brentwood) to 6 (Gateshead). In 12 Asylums, ranging from 30 (Bracebridge) to 13 (Powick). Average, 16·8.

7. *Organic Brain Disease*.—Mean, 5·9. No deaths in 3 Asylums; and in 3 the rates were below the mean, varying from 1 (Oxford) to 4 (Gateshead). In 10 Asylums, rates from 28 (Durham) to 8 (Derby County). Average, 9·3.

8. *Organic Heart Disease*.—Mean, 17·4. In 7, the rates below the mean, from 11 (Norwich, Derby County) to 16 (Durham). In 9, above mean, from 74 (Powick) to 44 (Rainhill). Average, 26·9.

9. *Renal Disease*.—Mean, 9·3. No deaths in one Asylum (Brecon). Rates below mean in 8, ranging from 2 (Gateshead) to 7 (Beds). Above in 7, from 11 (Norwich, Powick) to 44 (Rainhill). Average, 12·2.

10. *Senility*.—Mean, 23·6. Rate below mean in 1 (Bracebridge), and in 1 the same as mean, 24 (Brecon). In 14 Asylums rates above mean, from 67 (Winson Green) to 25 (Powick). Average, 40·2.

Looking to the average rates for these 16 Asylums it will be observed that those death-causes which most markedly exceeded the mean were, in order of their degree of excess, tuberculosis, senility, general paralysis, organic heart disease, epilepsy, and renal disease. It is, therefore, these conditions, and especially the four first-named, that most contributed to the heightened death roll; and, broadly speaking, they are causes which have always maintained a leading place in the mortality statistics of Asylums. But it must further be borne in mind that the figures for 1917 for every death-cause were much beyond those for 1916, some of these causes, *e.g.*, dysentery, tuberculosis, and epilepsy, being vastly in excess of the numbers for the latter year, as stated in the earlier part of this analysis. The tables show how great is the variation in the several Asylums of the incidence of these causes, now one and now another being the main factor in the increased mortality.

Thus in Winson Green Asylum, which heads the list, the tuberculosis death-rate was below the mean for all Asylums, whilst those for general paralysis and for senility were much above their means, being respectively 22·2 and 21·4 per cent. of the total deaths. At Derby County Asylum 64·6 per

cent. of all deaths were due to tuberculosis, (35·4) ; pneumonia, (15·7) ; and senility (13·5). At Oxford Asylum, tuberculosis accounted for 59·5 per cent. of the total deaths, and organic heart disease for 27 per cent. At the Gateshead Asylum, out of a total of 118 deaths, 30, or 25·4 per cent., were due to tuberculosis, and 27, or 22·4 per cent., to heart disease. High rates for tuberculosis also occurred at Burntwood, with a proportion of 36·1 per cent. of all the deaths; Notts County, 30·3 ; Devon, 29·2 ; Wilts, 28 ; for dysentery, at Hants Asylum, 22·3 per cent. of all the deaths ; Wakefield, 16·6 ; and Cheddleton, 15·7. At Claybury Asylum the deaths from pneumonia were 34·6 per cent. of the total. Senility (and arterial sclerosis), which yielded a mean rate of 13·6, was assigned as the cause of death in 25·0 per cent. at the Gloucester Asylum, 24·6 at Portsmouth, and 23·1 at Stafford.

Nor were such exceptional proportions in certain affections confined to Asylums where the general death-rate was *above* the mean, to which category all the foregoing belong. For amongst the 53 Asylums with a mortality *below* the mean were several with a high proportion of deaths from tuberculosis, *e.g.*, Cotford (death-rate, 12·4), with 40·4 per cent. due to this cause ; Chartham (general rate, 17·0), with 27·7 per cent. from tuberculosis. Senility accounted for 31·8 per cent. of the deaths at Suffolk Asylum, and for 33·3 per cent. at Bucks Asylum, the general death-rate in each being 16·6. Pneumonia was the asserted cause of death in 39·1 per cent. at Barnsley Hall (general rate, 13·8), and in 26·5 per cent. at Banstead Asylum, where the general death-rate was 16·4. Dysentery occurred in the proportions of 15 per cent. at Colney Hatch, 16·0 at East Sussex, and 16·1 at Monmouth. Tuberculosis in 31·7 per cent. at Lancaster and 29·6 at Barming Heath.

Conclusions.—From the above data it would appear that, whereas in 1917 there was an increase over the number of deaths in 1916 for every assigned cause, in some the preponderance was extreme. It will be recalled that this increase exceeded the average rate for all deaths in those due to dysentery, tuberculosis, epilepsy, and renal disease, the increase on the last-named being limited to the male sex, amongst whom also the deaths from pneumonia and senility exceeded the average rate. The spread of dysentery and tuberculosis, which in certain Asylums occurred to an alarming extent, might perhaps be accounted for in part by the overcrowding which followed on the conversion of several Asylums into War Hospitals, although, as a matter of fact, this condition had much abated in 1917 from what it was in 1915. No doubt there have been several factors at work to explain the heightened asylum mortality of last year, and it is difficult to affirm that one or other of them is responsible for the chief part of this. Amongst them may be named—

1. The greater proportion of physically enfeebled patients amongst the admissions, due to the limitation of these, as far as possible, to cases in urgent need of Asylum care.

2. The severe weather of the prolonged winter of 1916-17, which may have increased the mortality, especially of the aged.

3. The undue strain on the resources of the medical and nursing staffs, owing to their reduction in numbers and personnel. Especially was this the case in regard to the care of the male patients, who are deprived of the services of experienced attendants. It is conceivable that the disproportionate sickness rate on the male side may have been in some cases connected with the lack of recognition of indications of failing health, and the consequent delay in the adoption of nursing care.

4. There is a fairly general consensus of opinion amongst the Medical Superintendents, many of whom we have consulted on the question, that the food restrictions introduced early in the year were accompanied by a lowering of the weight of patients and general loss of nutrition. This must have induced a lessening of vital resistance, which would go far to explain the increased liability to infection in the case of such communicable diseases as dysentery and tuberculosis, as well as to the fatal tendency in diseases generally. The change in diet may have been too abruptly introduced, and due care may not have been taken at first to substitute foods of equivalent nutritive value for those essential articles of food which were necessarily reduced in quantity.* The subject is receiving much attention, and considerable improvement is being attained, with the result that patients are not now losing weight.

There is every hope that by careful attention to hygienic rules, and the extension so far as possible of open-air treatment and segregation, the prevalence of dysentery and tuberculosis may be much diminished. The serious outbreaks of enteric fever, which occurred during the year in certain Asylums, causing much anxiety and a regrettable mortality amongst staff and patients, did not appreciably influence the general death-rate.

SERVICE PATIENTS.

From the very commencement of the war there was a strong and widely prevalent feeling, in which we shared, that sailors and soldiers, who have lost their mental balance on active service, and who have to be certified and sent to Institutions for the insane, should not be allowed to remain chargeable to the Guardians and classified as paupers.

In December 1915 the matter was definitely raised by the War Office. Subsequently the question how this hardship

* One not unimportant factor may be found in the unequal distribution of the food rations by inexperienced temporary attendants.

might be avoided was the subject of much consideration and discussion between us and the War Pensions, &c. Statutory Committee of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation, who were then charged with the duty of making provision for the care of disabled sailors and soldiers after they had left the Naval and Military Services.

In the result we issued a circular letter to the Visiting Committees of all County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales, asking for their views on the matter as speedily as possible, and enclosing a schedule of certain specific points on which it was desirable that the opinions of the Committees should be definitely stated.

There was a general expression of willingness on the part of the Committees to give effect to some such scheme as outlined by the Statutory Committee, but, as was only natural, considerable differences of opinion existed on points of detail. We, however, felt justified in informing the Statutory Committee that there appeared to be a reasonable prospect of obtaining the consent of every Asylum to accept such cases at a rate of about 3s. 9d. per head per week, over and above the varying weekly pauper maintenance rate applicable to each Asylum.

After further conferences between the Statutory Committee and ourselves, we issued a circular letter to the Asylum Committees, dealing with the chief points raised by them in their earlier replies, and setting forth in detail the policy of the Statutory Committee as regards these patients.

In this letter we set out the objections to the suggestion, made by a small minority of the Asylums, that sailors and soldiers, discharged on account of mental disorder brought on by service in the war, should not be sent to County and Borough Asylums, but should be treated in establishments—formed out of houses rented in various parts of the country, or in one or two Institutions specially erected for the purpose and in no way connected with Asylums, and that such establishments should be managed by the Statutory Committee and supervised by us. These views appeared to us to be founded upon a misconception of the extent and urgency of the problem which the various authorities concerned had to face. We pointed out that the patients to be provided for would probably number some thousands, and that the need for accommodation was already urgent. Even with the best intentions and a heavy expenditure of money, it would be impracticable to obtain for the patients in private houses the classification, supervision, individual care and treatment essential for their various mental states—conditions only obtainable in properly ordered and well-equipped Institutions for the insane; and, further, we stated our opinion that it would, at the present time, be absolutely impossible to secure medical and nursing staffs for such establishments. We also drew attention to the legal aspect, in view of the fact that

these patients would have been discharged from the Navy and Army, that many of them would resent curtailment of their liberty, and that many would be dangerous, violent, or suicidal. Such cases, besides being difficult to manage in adapted private houses, we thought could not, or at least ought not, to be detained except under legal authority.

A further objection chiefly affecting Institutions to be specially built was that they would take a long time to build and would cost a great deal of money, that in course of years the patients to be provided for would gradually diminish, so that ultimately they would only be partially tenanted and at an unwarrantably extravagant rate, and that many of the patients would be housed in districts far removed from their friends, a possibility which everyone was particularly anxious to avoid. In view of these objections we stated that the suggestion to accommodate these patients in a number of new establishments was not feasible.

We went on to lay down the lines of a proposed scheme which was afterwards developed and adopted in the Instructions printed below. A strong appeal was also made to the various Committees to accept the proposals as outlined, and to co-operate in carrying them out.

The replies to our circular letter were so satisfactory that, after further negotiations with the Ministry of Pensions, with which Department the Statutory Committee about this time became incorporated, we were, on the 27th June 1917, able to issue the following "Instructions relating to the Classification and Treatment of Soldiers and Sailors as Service Patients."

THE BOARD OF CONTROL,

66, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1,

27th June, 1917.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO THE CLASSIFICATION
AND TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AS
"SERVICE PATIENTS."

1. Arrangements have been made under Article 6 of the Royal Warrant for the Pensions of soldiers and sailors by which every soldier and sailor who is disabled by reason of mental unfitness certified to be due to or aggravated by war service during the present war, and who, on the 1st of July 1917, is a patient in a County or Borough Lunatic Asylum, or who, subsequent to that date, may be admitted as a patient into any such Institution, is entitled to be placed on the list of private patients and treated as a "Service Patient."

2. The Treasury, in addition, have agreed, at the instance of the Minister of Pensions, to extend the privileges of "Service

Patients" to non-pensionable cases (*i.e.*, cases in which the malady was not due to or aggravated by Military or Naval Service) provided that the arrangement shall not extend beyond the period of the war and for twelve months afterwards, nor to men who before enlistment had been treated in Asylums. The records of the Asylum to which a non-pensionable soldier or sailor is admitted should be examined to see if the latter condition is fulfilled in so far as that Asylum is concerned.

3. No soldier or sailor admitted to an Asylum is to be placed on the "Service Patient" list until notice has been received from the Minister of Pensions that he is to be classed as a "Service Patient."

4. When a discharged soldier is admitted under section 91 of the Army Act, or a discharged sailor under section 3 of the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884 (adapting to sailors the provisions of section 91 of the Army Act), inquiry should at once be made of the Minister of Pensions, Pension Issue Office, Baker Street, London, W.1, whether such ex-soldier or ex-sailor is to be treated as a "Service Patient."

In the case of a male patient admitted on a summary reception order, whenever the admission papers contain any statements to suggest that the man has been serving as a soldier or sailor during the War, or any information to this effect is forthcoming from the relieving officer, or other person escorting the patient, or otherwise, similar inquiry should also be made.

In each instance the inquiry should be accompanied by a short statement of the facts that have been elicited, and the reasons for thinking that the patient has been serving in either branch of His Majesty's Forces and may or should be entitled to be treated as a "Service Patient," together with the opinion in writing of the Medical Superintendent on the case.

It is desirable that any information so obtained either for or against the supposition that the man is entitled to be treated as a "Service Patient" should be promptly and prominently entered in the case book. If no such information is obtainable at the time of admission, the Medical Superintendent should, as subsequent opportunities arise, endeavour to clear up the position.

5. Evidence whenever obtained tending to show that a man has served in the Army or Navy during the present war should be at once communicated to the Pension Issue Office, with the object of ascertaining whether the man is entitled to be treated as a "Service Patient."

6. So soon as information has been received from the Minister of Pensions, Pension Issue Office, that a man is to be so treated, the Medical Superintendent should at once classify him as a "Service Patient," and notify the Local War Pensions Committee of the locality where the man's home is situate, the

Pension Issue Office, and the Board of Control that this has been done.

7. The Medical Superintendent should use his best endeavours to get placed on the "Service Patient" list all ex-soldiers and ex-sailors in his Asylum who in his opinion are entitled to be so classed.

8. From the date of the notice authorising classification as a "Service Patient" the Minister of Pensions will become responsible for all payments on behalf of the man under the scheme. Any formal agreement to this effect has been decided to be unnecessary.

9. Accounts for the maintenance of "Service Patients" should be presented quarterly to the Pension Issue Office as soon as practicable after the 30th June, 30th September, 31st December, and 31st March. The accounts should include and indicate separately—

(a) the cost of maintenance calculated at the current weekly pauper rate ;

(b) the additional 3s. 9d. per week per patient payable to the Committee under the terms of the scheme ;

(c) the special grant up to 2s. 6d. per week per patient for extra comforts whenever such grant is made ;

(d) the cost of reasonable travelling expenses incurred under Instruction 14 ;

(e) funeral expenses of a patient dying in the Institution (*see* Instruction 15).

10. *Clothing*.—It has been deemed advisable to abandon the proposal, made when the scheme was initiated, that "Service Patients" should be provided with a semi-military uniform. Accordingly, in lieu thereof, each Visiting Committee will supply their "Service Patients" with suitable private clothing, the cost of which, so far as it is not met by the charge for clothing included in the current weekly pauper rate, should, together with the cost of the badge mentioned in the next paragraph, be defrayed out of the additional 3s. 9d. (*see* Instruction 9 (b)) which the Committee will receive ; any balance on this sum will be placed to the credit of the Building and Repairs Fund Account.

It is intended that a badge of an approved pattern shall be worn by each "Service Patient" on his jacket, and that there should be one distinctive badge for ex-soldiers and one for ex-sailors. Particulars of these badges and information as to their cost and where they can be obtained will be furnished by the Board of Control so soon as the badges have received the respective approval of the War Office and the Admiralty.

Ordinarily, the jackets, waistcoats, trousers and overcoats intended for pauper patients must not be worn by "Service

Patients," but it will be left entirely to the Medical Superintendent to determine what clothing should be worn (a) by a patient when employed on the farm or gardens, or in other work; (b) by a sick patient; and (c) by a patient whose habits are faulty or destructive.

11. The provisions of section 55 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, with regard to the sending of patients "on trial," will apply to the case of a "Service Patient," but unless the circumstances are exceptional, the period of trial should not extend beyond one month.

When a patient is absent "on trial," the Visiting Committee will continue to charge for him as though he were in the Asylum; but they will hand over, in fortnightly instalments, either to the patient himself, or to his friends, whichever the Committee think better, for his maintenance while on trial, a sum of money equivalent to the amount received by them from the Minister of Pensions for his maintenance, plus the special grant of 2s. 6d. The additional 3s. 9d. during the period of trial will still be credited to the Building and Repairs Fund Account.

If the Visiting Committee decide to allow a "Service Patient" to be absent on trial for a longer period than one month, and desire to obtain a continuation of the monetary allowance for him as a "Service Patient," the consent of the Board of Control to such extended period must be obtained.

12. The Visiting Committee will have the power to discharge a "Service Patient" under the provisions of section 77 (1) (2).

As "Service Patients" will be on the legal footing of private patients, the provisions of the Lunacy Acts as to private patients will be applicable to them, one of the most important matters in connection with which is the power to discharge a patient from an Asylum, which is dealt with under sections 72 and 74. In the case of a "Service Patient" there will ordinarily be no petitioner, and it is probable that occasional instances will occur in which the friends desire to take the patient out of the Asylum and to look after him at home, though he has not recovered. If the Medical Superintendent advises or approves this course, no difficulty will arise, but they will sometimes be anxious to discharge the patient against the advice of the Superintendent that such a course is likely to be prejudicial to him. The Superintendent (if he is unable to give the barring certificate under section 74) cannot refuse to obey the direction of the friends to discharge; but he is authorised to inform them that he (the Superintendent) is deemed by the Minister of Pensions to be the person certifying that the man requires medical treatment in an Asylum (see Article 6 of the Royal Warrant for the Pensions of soldiers and sailors and the definition of "Certified" in Article 24 (8)), and that, if they insist on his discharge, the chance of the patient being again received as a "Service Patient" into the Asylum will be jeopardised, and

that, in addition, he may possibly lose a part of his pension as provided by Article 4.

13. Subject to Instructions 2 and 12, the Medical Superintendent, of his own accord can, on the re-admission of a patient who has previously been on the footing of a "Service Patient," at once re-classify him as a "Service Patient."

A "Service Patient" whose discharge has been insisted upon by friends contrary to the advice of the Medical Superintendent, if re-admitted, cannot be again classified as a "Service Patient" without reference to the Minister of Pensions.

14. The Minister hopes that too much insistence will not be laid upon permanently retaining a "Service Patient" in the Asylum to which he would have gone if he were a pauper, and which may be in quite a different part of the country to that in which his wife, family or friends are living. The main object of the scheme is to secure the happiness and contentment of the patient and to consult the convenience of his friends. A Visiting Committee will have power to arrange with another Committee for transference of a case where there is good reason for this to be done, and the Board of Control will be prepared to give facilities for the removal of such cases. Probably, in the long run, such transfers would fall fairly equally on all Visiting Committees.

The reasonable travelling expenses incurred by a Visiting Committee in connection with such transfers will be defrayed by the Minister of Pensions.

15. The burial expenses of "Service Patients" dying in the Asylum will be defrayed, up to an amount not exceeding 4*l.*, by the Minister of Pensions. If the friends of a patient wish to remove the body for burial, a sum not exceeding this amount may be given to them for this purpose, which will be refunded by the Minister of Pensions.

16. The Minister of Pensions will leave the following additional matters to be determined by the Visiting Committee on the advice of their Medical Superintendent:—

(a) which patients are capable of appreciating and benefiting by the special grant up to 2*s.* 6*d.*; upon what additional comforts the money should be spent; and whether the patient may properly be entrusted with spending the money himself;

(b) the fitness of a patient for being sent "on trial" or for discharge.

17. On the discharge of a "Service Patient" notice should be sent to the Pension Issue Office and the Local War Pensions Committee of the man's proposed place of residence in order that the former may make any necessary change in the amount of payments to the man and to his wife and family, and that the Local War Pensions Committee may keep an eye on him.

18. The Pension Issue Office should also be informed as speedily as possible of the removal and admission of cases transferred under Instruction 14; of the re-admission of cases re-classified as "Service Patients" under Instruction 13; and of the death of all "Service Patients."

(Signed) E. MARRIOTT COOKE,
Chairman.

The whole scheme as finally settled was rendered possible by the provisions of the Royal Warrant and Regulations of the 29th day of March 1917. The proceedings leading to its adoption were necessarily protracted, as they involved negotiations between our Board and the Statutory Committee, the Ministry of Pensions, the Admiralty, the War Office, and the local authorities concerned, besides those between the Ministry of Pensions and the Treasury. Under the Warrant, in addition to the benefits accruing to the patients themselves under the scheme, their wives and children are considered for the time being as in the position of widows and orphans for the purposes of the allowances made to them.

The scheme was at once acted on in England and Wales and has worked satisfactorily, by the end of the year some 900 patients having been transferred to the "Service" class. We are glad to know that it has also been adopted in Scotland.

The only serious objection taken was to Instruction 3, under which a man, on admission, was to be classed as a pauper patient until such time as his classification as a "Service" patient was authorised by the Minister of Pensions. A further concession was subsequently made on this point, and it has now been arranged that soldiers admitted to Asylums under section 91 of the Army Act, and sailors admitted under section 3 of the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, are to be maintained at the cost of the Ministry of Pensions as private patients until such date as they are determined by the Ministry as entitled to be, or not to be, classed as "Service" patients. To enable this concession to be applied to the maximum number of cases, the Ministry approached both the Admiralty and the War Office, with the request that they should give instructions that the procedure of the Naval Enlistment Act or the Army Act, respectively, should invariably be used, when circumstances permit, for sending insane sailors and soldiers to Asylums.

The differentiation to be made between those cases in which mental illness should be considered to have been caused or aggravated by war service and those in which war service is not apparently responsible for the man's condition is bound to give rise to difficult problems in particular cases.

A conference of representatives of the services and of mental experts was convened by the Minister of Pensions to consider the subject. At this conference a medical committee was

formed, upon which we were represented by our Chairman and Dr. Bond—the former acting as Chairman of the committee—and a formula was agreed upon, which, it was hoped, will be of assistance to Medical Boards and others in deciding the eligibility for pension of men who have been discharged from the services on account of insanity or who have become insane subsequently to discharge.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The pressure of war conditions has continued for another year in operation to the detriment of Asylums. Of the two ways mentioned in our last Annual Report in which that pressure has been exerted, the first, namely, the diminution of the staffs by the withdrawal of large numbers of the most efficient officers for military service, still causes the greatest difficulty and anxiety to those responsible for the administration of these Institutions; the other, the curtailment of accommodation and consequent overcrowding through the conversion of several Asylums into war hospitals and the transfer of their inmates to those not so converted, has been to some extent mitigated by a falling off in the number of patients under Asylum treatment. Unfortunately this falling off was only to a comparatively slight extent due to a decrease in the numbers admitted—indeed such decrease as there was in admissions was more than counterbalanced by the decrease in the number of recoveries—but mainly resulted from the much higher rate of mortality which prevailed. This was most marked on the male side, where the proportion of deaths to the daily average number resident was nearly 100 per cent. greater than that for the preceding 10 years, the proportion on the female side showing a rise of a little over 50 per cent.

A list of the Asylums (which has received no additions since our last Report), with the names of the Medical Superintendent and of the Clerk to the Visiting Committee of each, is given in Appendix C. in Part II. Of the total number, 97, twelve are in use as war hospitals, so that the number now accommodating patients under the Lunacy Acts is 85.

On the 1st January 1918, the County and Borough Asylums contained 95,811 patients, classified as follows:—

—							Males.	Females.	Total.
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,514	2,476	4,990
Pauper	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,328	50,423	90,751
Criminal	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	13	70
Total							42,899	52,912	95,811

Upon the year there was a net decrease of 6,251 in the number of patients resident.

During the year there were 19,417 admissions, as shown below :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total admissions in 1917 - - -	9,053	10,364	19,417
Deduct transfers from other Institutions, and re-admissions on fresh reception orders to replace lapsed orders - - - - -	726	735	1,461
Number of fresh admissions - - -	8,327	9,629	17,956

The fresh admissions in 1917 were 495 less in number than those of the previous year, and 1,934 less than the average of the 10 preceding years.

Of these fresh admissions 16·4 per cent. had been previously discharged from Institutions for the insane.

The discharges during the year were 8,530, of whom were :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged "recovered" - - -	2,153	3,304	5,457
Discharged "not recovered," including the transfers to other Institutions and the re-certifications to replace lapsed orders	1,469	1,604	3,073
Total - - - - -	3,622	4,908	8,530

The above figures show a percentage of recoveries to admissions of 30·4, as compared with an average percentage of 33·8 for the preceding 10 years.

During the year, 17,138 patients (9,613 males and 7,525 females) died.

The proportion per cent. of deaths to the daily average number resident was 17·3, namely, 21·3 males and 14·0 females. The average death-rate for the preceding 10 years, calculated on the same basis, was 10·3 per cent., namely, 11·4 per cent. for males and 9·2 per cent. for females.

The number of post-mortem examinations was 7,892, being 46·0 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

The following vacancies occurred among the Medical Superintendents during the year :—

Dr. Murdoch, who had been at the head of the Berks Asylum for nearly a quarter of a century, died, and was succeeded by Dr. Edwin Lindsay Dunn, who had served under him as Assistant Medical Officer.

Dr. Bryce Smyth, of Gloucester Asylum, died after little more than eight years' tenure of his office, and Dr. John Marnan, who had previously been Assistant Medical Officer in Bristol Asylum, was appointed in his place.

The vacancy caused by the death in action, recorded in our last Report, of Mr. Hanbury, Superintendent of West Ham Asylum, was filled by the appointment of Mr. John Custance Shaw, previously Assistant Medical Officer in the Asylum.

We regret to record the death of Dr. Callcott, who retired in 1916, after 27 years' service as Superintendent of Newcastle Asylum.

The statistics relating to the service of attendants are for the fourth year omitted, as being through war conditions useless for comparison with ordinary years.

Financial Expenditure in connection with County and Borough Asylums.

The total expenditure on the up-keep of the County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales, and on the maintenance, supervision, and treatment of the patients in them during the financial year ending 31st March 1917, amounted to 3,767,035*l.*, made up as follows:—

	£		
Maintenance	-	-	3,496,928
Building and repairs	-	-	263,384
Land purchased	-	-	1,087
Land rented	-	-	5,636
			<hr/>
			£3,767,035
			<hr/>

The above figures, details of which will be found in Part II., Appendix B., Table IV., do not include any expenditure on new Asylums as yet unoccupied.

Compared with the figures of the preceding year, there is an increase of 291,473*l.* in the amount expended on maintenance; a decrease of 86,483*l.* in the cost of building and repairs; a decrease of 14,838*l.* in the outlay on land, and an increase of 1,432*l.* in the amount paid for land rented, making a total net increase of 191,584*l.*

Average Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in the County and Borough Asylums for the year ending 31st March 1917, excluding the cost of repairs, additions, and alterations, was as follows:—

	s.		d.
In County Asylums	-	-	12 4 $\frac{3}{8}$
In Borough Asylums	-	-	13 10
In both taken together	-	-	12 8 $\frac{5}{8}$

The items making up the average weekly cost for the last two financial years are contrasted in the following table:—

DETAILS OF THE AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Provisions not supplied from Asylum garden and farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - - - -	3 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clothing of patients and attendants - - - - -	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 8	0 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salaries and wages (less deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909)	3 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 8 $\frac{5}{8}$
Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to maintenance account) - - - - -	0 2	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2
Necessaries (<i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c.) - - - - -	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{5}{8}$
Malt liquor, wines and spirits (not included in ordinary diet) - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	0 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4
Garden and farm - - - - -	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{7}{8}$
Miscellaneous - - - - -	0 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{7}{8}$
	11 10	12 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11 $\frac{1}{8}$
Less moneys received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - - - -	0 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Net TOTAL average weekly cost } per head - - - - - }	11 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 10

The total average weekly cost per head for all Asylums shows a rise of 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on the previous year, as against increases of 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 4d., and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the three years immediately preceding. The continued abnormal increase in the cost of maintenance coincides with the general increase in the cost of living due to the war, and scarcely needs any close analysis. It may be noted, however, that the average weekly cost per head of "Provisions" and "Garden and Farm" together, shows an increase of 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. in County, and 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. in Borough, Asylums; this, with increases in the cost of "Necessaries," "Salaries and Wages," and "Clothing," accounts for the greater part of the increased cost. The moneys received for "Articles, goods and produce" sold, showed a small increase as regards County, but a considerable increase as regards Borough, Asylums.

During the year the total average weekly cost per head of "Pensions, gratuities, &c." in the County and Borough Asylums was 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Of this sum, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. was charged to the building and repairs account and the remainder to the maintenance account. In reviewing the cost of pensions it should be noted that there was also paid direct by County and Borough Councils a total sum of 24,181*l.* for pensions granted under the Lunacy Acts of 1890 and previous years, which do not appear

as a charge on the accounts of the several Visiting Committees, but which should be included to show the total cost of pensions, which then comes out at $4\frac{7}{8}d.$ per head per week.

Additions, Alterations, and Improvements.

The schemes which have been approved during the year for the alteration or improvement of existing Asylums have been very few in number, and have been confined to those cases in which special circumstances justified their exception from the restrictions affecting capital expenditure during the period of the war.

BRAVE CONDUCT OF AN ATTENDANT.

The circumstances of the present war, and the many conspicuous acts of personal bravery and devotion to duty by sea and land in connection with it, have so far impressed the public mind that deeds similar in character, but enacted in civil life, are apt to be passed over without comment.

We think it well, therefore, to put on record the following facts in reference to the conduct of an attendant at the Salop Asylum, which we consider to be worthy of notice and publication :---

On September 4th, 1917, S. R., a dangerous male patient in the above-mentioned Asylum, suffering from general paralysis of the insane, who was exercising in the airing court, made a dash towards the boundary fence and succeeded in climbing on to the roof of the Asylum chapel, a considerable height, whence he proceeded to detach the ridge tiles and hurl them to the ground. Charge Attendant Bunner, at great personal risk, followed the patient on to the roof by means of a ladder, and showing much tact and discretion was able, after some time, to rescue the patient. The attendant's position on the crest of the roof in the company of an exceedingly excited and dangerous lunatic was naturally fraught with very considerable personal danger.

On these facts being brought to our notice by the Visiting Committee of the Asylum we thought them to be of such a character that they should be laid before the Home Secretary with a view, possibly, to this attendant receiving some recognition of what appeared to us to be a courageous and gallant act.

In reply to the Board's communication the Secretary of State replied, that although the circumstances of the case did not appear to come up to the very high standard which is required for the award of the Albert Medal, he desired to say that he highly appreciated the courage and tact displayed by Attendant Bunner, and would be glad if the Board would cause an expression of his appreciation to be conveyed to him. The Board have accordingly communicated with the Visiting Committee of the Asylum, and have expressed a desire that they might be associated with the Secretary of State in his appreciation of Attendant Bunner's conduct.

Suicides and some other Fatal Casualties in County and Borough Asylums.

Thirty deaths in County and Borough Asylums were recorded during the year as having resulted from self-inflicted injuries.

In 18 instances the patients were resident in the Asylum at the time the suicidal act was committed; in 7 the act, which ultimately caused the patient's death, was committed before admission; and in 5, the patients were out on trial at the time of their self-injury.

Of the 18 patients who were resident in Institutions at the time of their deaths 4 were known to be actively suicidal, but the remaining 14 had not shown any suicidal tendencies, and some of them, being workers in the wards or grounds, had been allowed a certain amount of freedom from supervision.

Though the above figures show a considerable increase of suicides among patients resident in Asylums as compared with the exceptionally low figure of last year, yet they are only slightly above the average (14) for the previous 15 years.

The methods employed by the four known suicidal patients were by hanging, burning, suffocation, and swallowing a foreign body, and by those not thought to be suicidal, by hanging in 8 instances, strangulation in 4, and cut throat in 2.

The following short notes on cases are recorded with a view to drawing attention to various points which may be of interest, and which may lead to further precautions being taken where such are necessary.

1. M. A. F., female, 36, not thought to be suicidal, hanged herself from a dormitory door handle by a cord. *The cord* was part of a window-blind cord.

2. F. W. G., male, 24, not thought to be suicidal, hanged himself in a single room by a towel and *piece of blind cord* from the iron *grating ventilator* over the door.

3. T. W. G., male, 31, *actively suicidal*, evaded the attendant in charge, a temporary man, and hanged himself *in the lavatory from a pipe* by means of a torn sheet.

4. W. P., male, 45, a working patient, hanged himself by pieces of old dusters tied together and fastened to a *blind pole* which he had placed across the partitions *in the lavatory*.

5. A. G., female, 43, not thought to be suicidal, strangled herself *in the lavatory* with a roller towel.

6. G. A. R., male, 29, convalescent, strangled himself with a necktie *in the lavatory*.

7. E. J. C., female, 42, not thought to be suicidal, hanged herself *in the lavatory* with a roller towel suspended from the roller box.

8. F. A. S., female, 42, not thought to be suicidal, hid herself in a single room when on the way to the airing court, and hanged herself by stay laces tied to the *bars of the ventilator* over the window shutter.

9. T. M. B., male, 46, not known to be suicidal, hanged himself during the night in a single room with a piece of sheeting tied to a *ring* at the top of the window and 8 feet 9 inches from the floor.

10. F. H., female, 51, *actively suicidal*, suffocated herself by pushing a *piece of lint*, which had been given her by the nurse to spit into, down her throat whilst she was in bed in the hospital receiving ward.

11. F. G., male, 51, a working patient, cut his throat in an attendant's room with the *attendant's razor*. *It appeared that the door of the attendant's room and the drawer in which the razors were kept had both been left unlocked.*

12 W. A. A. R., male, 41, *actively suicidal*, evaded the attendant, went into the ward scullery and severely burned his neck with a *hot poker*, dying as the result of the injuries.

The whole question of how best to prevent patients injuring themselves with suicidal intent is always a most difficult one, even when the patients are known to be actively suicidal. These patients are, of course, always kept under supervision, but unless that supervision is a close personal one, *i.e.*, an attendant or nurse being constantly close to and continually watching the patient, it will be impossible to ensure that the patient will not at some time be able to seize the opportunity for which he has eagerly been watching, and evade the general supervision of the staff for a sufficient time, perhaps only a few moments, to accomplish his purpose. The system of instructing an attendant or nurse to remain continually in close proximity to a suicidal patient may be necessary in a very few cases, but we look upon it as a general rule as being not only unnecessary, but in many instances as bad for the patient, and in some as being the actual means of retarding or even preventing the patient's recovery. We consider that in all, except a very limited number of cases, a general warning to the staff by means of a card, on which it is stated that the patient is known to be actively suicidal, and which is signed by all members of the ward staff, should be a sufficient precaution, provided also that reasonable care is taken to eliminate from the wards and their annexes everything that appears to offer an easy opportunity or even an incitement to a suicidal act.

Another practice which we deprecate is that of issuing two warning cards to the staff in suicidal cases, one for actively and the other for potentially suicidal cases. We consider that this system throws too much responsibility on the nursing staff, who may be held directly responsible should a potentially suicidal patient, and there may be many of them, injure himself. In our opinion, only one card, namely, for actively suicidal cases, should be used, and the responsibility as to which patient should be given the additional supervision should rest entirely with the Medical Officer.

It is very necessary that all warning cards should be revised by the Medical Officer at frequent intervals.

Other deaths from exceptional causes, or resulting from casualties, were not excessive in number. The following are notes of the most interesting cases:—

Death of Three Patients after eating fibrous Roots.

F. P. H., male,	23.
S. de Y., „	30.
R. D. G., „	46.

These three men were all exercised in the same airing court on the morning of December 1st. After returning to the wards, and while having dinner, at about 1 p.m., F. P. H. and S. de Y. vomited, became giddy, foamed at the mouth, suddenly collapsed and died. R. D. G. was also attacked by vomiting and collapse at 2.20 p.m., and died 20 minutes later. One man died before the medical officer could reach the ward, but both others were treated by the stomach pump and other remedies without avail. The post-mortem examination in the first two cases showed that large quantities of fibrous roots were present either in the stomach or intestines, and in the last case that the stomach was very dilated and filled with chewed food, but no trace of fibrous root was seen.

The fibrous root appeared to be identical with hollyhock roots; and hollyhock plants grew in the airing court.

As the symptoms shown appeared to point to poisoning by the roots of the hellebore or aconite plants rather than to syncope and collapse through excessive vomiting after eating a non-poisonous substance, the contents of the stomachs were analysed, but the analyst was unable to find any indication of anything poisonous. There was no alkaloid present, and he found no appreciable trace of anything that might be of the nature of a glucoside.

Death of Two Patients by scalding in a Bath.

(1) M. D., female, 49. From the evidence given before the coroner it appeared that this patient, whilst being given a hot bath, called out "Oh, nurse it's hot." She was at once taken out of the bath and put to bed, when it was found that she was suffering from extensive blistered areas on both legs and thigh, with reddening of the skin everywhere below the level of the navel. The nurse who bathed the patient stated in her evidence that she took the temperature of the bath before the patient got into it, and found it to be 98°, and that the bath was three-parts full of water, her explanation of the scalding being either that the hot water tap was not turned off properly, or that it leaked.

The inlet for the hot water was about midway between the bottom and the top of the bath, and, therefore, underneath the water level, when the bath was three-parts full.

No superior officer was present.

The nurse was regarded as being in fault for bathing a patient without informing the head attendant, for allowing the bath to be filled so full of water, and for not taking greater care in turning off the hot water. She was severely censured by the coroner.

(2) W. N., female, 17, an epileptic imbecile. In this case a nurse had filled a bath with hot water in order that certain patients who were about to scrub the floors, could help themselves by ladling water into their buckets from the bath. M. N. was one of these patients, and, whilst apparently in the act of getting

water from the bath, she had a fit and fell into the water, dying subsequently as the result of the scalds she received. This practice of filling the bath with hot water, though known by the nurses to be contrary to the regulations, had apparently been going on for some considerable time, but the evidence given before the coroner by three nurses with regard to it was considered by him to be most unsatisfactory and contradictory; the coroner even stating that it was evident false evidence had been given.

After subsequent inquiry by the Committee two of the nurses were summarily dismissed.

Manslaughter by a fellow Patient.

W. G., male, 55. The cause of death was haemorrhage from the right kidney, arising from very violent blows. At the inquest the jury found that death was brought about by kicks delivered by patient S. S., and returned a verdict of manslaughter.

S. S. was committed for trial on the coroner's warrant, and was removed to Brixton Prison, being afterwards sent to Broadmoor.

After drinking Floor Polish.

W. H., male, 21. This man with a fellow patient was engaged in polishing the day-room floor, under charge of a nurse, each patient having a small quantity of floor polish in a jar. Shortly afterwards the other patient told the nurse that W. H. had taken his wax, but as no suggestion was made that he had drunk it, the nurse paid little attention to the matter. Some hours later W. H. vomited and collapsed, and eventually died from gastro-enteritis; the jury considering that the death was due to accidental causes, and that no blame could attach to anyone, but the Medical Superintendent gave instructions that in future no floor polish should be used by patients, but that a nurse or attendant should apply it.

ENTERIC FEVER IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The year was marked by an unusual prevalence of enteric fever, in three instances amounting to severe epidemics, in which a considerable number of attendants and nurses were attacked. The general mortality from this disease in the county and borough Asylums, which, in 1916, had been 49, rose in 1917 to 117. These deaths (49 males, 68 females) were distributed amongst 27 Asylums—more than one half occurring in four Asylums—viz., Bracebridge, Brentwood, Storthes Hall, and Gloucester. We have been compelled, from lack of space, to give but brief accounts of these particular epidemics, each of which conveys instructive lessons.

These epidemics have caused us much anxiety, and we have endeavoured, by frequent visitation by members of the Board and otherwise, to assist the Medical Superintendents in investigating the causes and preventing the spread of the disease.

We desire to record our appreciation of the invaluable assistance rendered by two of the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board, Dr. Candler and Dr. Hutchinson, whose services were kindly offered by the Medical Officer of that Board, Sir A. Newsholme.

Gloucester Asylum.—In the spring of 1917 an outbreak of enteric fever occurred in the Wotton Asylum, which was thus summarised by a member of our Board at his visit on April 25th :—

Since August of last year the Wotton Asylum has not been free from cases of enteric fever. The disease was introduced by a female patient, and for some months the cases arising were limited to the female wards. At first the cases were very sparse, the second to be attacked being a boy who was in the same ward—L 14—as the prior case, and up to February there had during the previous five months been only 7 cases in all. During February, however, 13 patients and 7 nurses sickened, and arrangements were made by Dr. Smyth for the isolation in Ward 17 of those patients who were attacked, as well as for suspected cases under observation, whilst, as each nurse fell ill, she was sent to the Royal Infirmary. One nurse, however, was too ill to be so transferred, and is still under care in the Asylum. At the same time trained nurses were engaged for the fever patients. These measures have had a marked effect on the progress of the epidemic, for during the month of March the number of fresh cases dropped to 7, one being a laundry-maid who was sent to the Infirmary. During the present month (April) there has so far been only one fresh case on the female side—a patient who fell ill on the 6th. On the male side there have been three cases—the first to be attacked being a patient who was employed in sweeping the airing courts; he fell ill on February 15th, and a fellow patient in his ward was attacked on March 7th, the third case occurring a week later. Thus, since August 1916 there have been attacked 26 female patients of all ages, the majority from three different wards; 5 have died, 2 of these being elderly subjects. There have been only 4 males attacked, one being the boy in female Ward L 14, who sickened in September. Eight members of the female staff—7 nurses and one laundry-maid—complete the roll of 38 cases, 5 deaths.

Another outbreak occurred towards the close of the year, when 28 attacks were recorded—14 in November and 14 in December, including a nurse who was removed to the Gloucester Infirmary, where she died. All the cases were of patients in the female wards, which, with two exceptions, were the same which furnished cases in the spring epidemic. There were 9 deaths, including that of the nurse, who had been inoculated a week before her illness was declared, and therefore during the period of incubation.

At the time of the spring epidemic, and after 7 nurses had been attacked, anti-typhoid inoculation was practised on 24 nurses, 4 members of the kitchen and laundry staff respectively, as well as the Matron and 3 Medical Officers. A laundry-

maid who was inoculated later was attacked 17 days afterwards, this being the only case in an inoculated subject. Subsequently 3 new members of the female staff were inoculated. In addition to these, 4 male attendants whose duties brought them into contact with the fever cases, were also inoculated.

Brentwood Asylum.—A remarkable epidemic of enteric fever arose in this Asylum in the middle of March. The explosive character of its onset and rapidity of its spread, added to the fact of its exceptional incidence on the nursing and attendant staff, especially the former, caused a great strain on the resources of the administration. Much credit is due to Dr. Turner and his colleagues for the energy and promptitude with which the emergency was met and the isolation and treatment of the sick carried out.

By the end of the month there were no fewer than 79 cases under treatment, 44 of these being members of the staff (4 males, 40 females), and 35 patients, mostly employed as workers (18 males, 17 females). During April, 11 of the staff (4 males, 7 females) and 30 of the patients (21 males, 9 females) were attacked, after which the epidemic rapidly subsided, so that by the end of June only 17 additional cases, all of patients, had occurred, and one more six weeks later.

The outbreak deserves more detailed description than can, from considerations of space, be given to it here; but it is to be hoped this lacuna will be filled by the publication of the exhaustive report made to the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board by Dr. Candler.

The following excerpt from the entry of his visit on October 27th, made by a Member of our Board, may serve as a record of the salient features of this outbreak:—

In the spring of this year there occurred an outbreak of enteric fever which severely strained the resources of the Asylum and was the cause of much anxiety to the management. Hitherto this disease has been comparatively rare in the Institution, and this epidemic was characterised by the remarkable suddenness of its onset and rapidity of evolution, as well as by its disproportionate incidence on members of the staff, especially on the female side. The first case occurred on March 14th and the last to be notified was on August 14th, there having then been no case since June 28th. Simultaneously cases occurred at "The Chestnuts" and at "Harold Court." Including these cases, there have been in all 55 cases amongst the staff and 82 amongst the patients. Of the former, 8 were males and 47 females; of the latter, 44 were males and 38 females. One of the male staff and 8 of the female staff died, and the deaths amongst the patients were 14 males and 7 females (2 of these at "The Chestnuts"). The total attacks therefore amounted to 137, and the deaths to 30; and the large majority occurred during the first four weeks, viz., 106, the largest number in any one week occurring in the second, ending March 27th, when 30 members of the staff and 21 patients fell ill.

The characters of the outbreak were suggestive of its cause being due to food infection, and this was confirmed by the thorough investigation made by Dr. Candler, Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board, with the assistance of Dr. Thresh, County Medical Officer of Health. It was particularly significant that amongst the patients the incidence fell mainly on the workers, who, in common

with the staff, have a cheese ration, and that this article of food is one which is furnished to the branch establishments from the central stores. Although it was surmised that the cheese might have been infected by a "carrier" concerned in its distribution, this was not proved; and the precise mode of its contamination must remain an open question. Dr. Candler furnished a very detailed and exhaustive report of his inquiry, in which the whole question is thoroughly discussed.

To ensure immunity from further infection, all members of the staff and patients, who had escaped attack in the epidemic, and who submitted to it, were subjected to anti-typhoid inoculation, the procedure commencing on August 9th and continuing until completed.

Further measures of prophylaxis, in which the authorities have had the advantage of the advice of Drs. Candler and Thresh, have concerned the adoption of a thorough system for the prompt removal and disinfection of soiled linen from the wards, and of measures for the systematic and thorough ablution of hands by working patients before meals, as well as the rectification of certain sanitary defects.

Storthes Hall Asylum.—For the past few years, 1911 to 1916, cases of enteric fever have been occurring at this Asylum. It was especially prevalent in 1915, when 12 members of the staff and 50 patients were attacked; the 4 deaths on the male side included an attendant, and of the 9 deaths on the female side, 2 were of nurses. In connection with these outbreaks, bacteriological examinations were made at the County Public Health Department, and in 1915 it was reported that 5 "carriers" had been detected. There was also evidence of suspicious contamination of the water supply, but no action appears to have been taken. It may be stated that the water is collected into a main reservoir from two sources—(1) from local springs, collected on the land and pumped up into the reservoir, and (2) from the Huddersfield mains—the latter only being used when the former supply is deficient, as in dry seasons was usually the case. Since October 1st, 1917, the local supply has been entirely discontinued.

At the end of August 1917 a widespread and severe epidemic commenced, which lasted until the close of the year, by which time there had been in all 145 persons attacked, the monthly distribution and incidence being as follows:—

	Staff.				Patients.			
	M.		F.		M.		F.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
August	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
September	9	1	29	2	24	9	43	12
October	—	—	1	—	9	3	12	1
November	—	—	—	—	6	2	5	—
December	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1
Total	10	1	31	2	41	14	63	14

The case mortality was 21·4; that of staff, 7·3; of patients 26·9. The cases were distributed all over the Asylum, most of the wards on the male side, and all but one on the female, yielding cases. Cases also occurred in some outlying buildings, as the farm attendant's cottage and a lodge.

Dr. Hutchinson, of the Local Government Board, made a thorough investigation into the origin of this epidemic. His detailed and exhaustive report on his inquiry concludes as follows:—

- (1) The current disease was enteric fever.
- (2) The infection was water-borne, the local supply alone being implicated.
- (3) The bacillus coli communis found in the water at its source was of non-human origin, and was probably innocuous.
- (4) The local water was specifically infected by the admission of storm-water from the main block through a defect in the side of an inspection chamber on the pipe line.
- (5) There is evidence to show that other water is gaining access to the water pipes and that it, too, is not free from risk of pollution from the same source.
- (6) Infected excreta deposited upon the surface of the airing courts of the main block in which were housed three "carriers" as well as 58 other lunatics, all of whom were known to have given positive Widal reactions, and some to have had definite attacks of enteric fever in previous years, were carried by the storm-water along the pipe to a pool from which it gained access to the drinking-water of the Asylum.
- (7) A review of the available information relative to the outbreak of 1915 suggests that it also—if not others previously—was due to infection of the local water supply.
- (8) As the circumstances now described have existed since 1908, the method of infection of the water on previous occasions was probably the same.

Dr. Hutchinson closes his report with certain recommendations which, if carried into effect, should go far to prevent a recurrence of a similar epidemic in the future.

Severalls Asylum.—When this Asylum was visited by a member of our Board in December last he referred to the prevalence of enteric fever in the following terms:—

Enteric fever has prevailed during the past 16 months, 30 of the patients and 11 of the staff having been attacked. On the male side there have been only 3 cases, 2 patients being attacked in August and October 1916, and an attendant in March 1917. There was one case on the female side, a Norwich patient, in April 1916; and the next to occur was in August, when a kitchen worker fell ill. This was followed by 4 other cases, including a nurse, the last case occurring on October 8th. No fresh case arose till January, when 2 nurses in different wards were attacked. In February there were 10 cases, including 2 nurses; 5 of these cases came from one ward (M), 3 from A ward, including a night nurse, and 2 from E ward, also including a nurse. In March there were 4 cases, 1 from A ward, 3 from B ward

—1 a nurse. In May there were 3 cases from E ward (1 a nurse), and a nurse engaged in attending 4 cases in the Isolation Hospital. From the beginning of June to the end of August, 8 patients in C ward were attacked; and no other cases occurred for two months. In September all of the inmates in M ward were inoculated, and one of these developed the disease on 30th October. Since then 2 nurses, 1 in the Isolation Hospital, have fallen ill, and 1 patient from B ward. One nurse and 9 patients have died, 2 of the latter, after convalescence from enteric, succumbing to dysentery and phthisis respectively. The cause of the outbreak is obscure, and its long drawn-out continuance suggests a spread by infection from case to case. Dr. Thresh was consulted during the early months, and the question of any general source of infection (*e.g.*, food or water) was negatived, the cases being so limited in their distribution. All precautions have been taken to prevent further spread.

Cane Hill Asylum.—Enteric fever has been endemic in this Asylum since 1915, in which year there were 28 cases in the male wards, inclusive of one attendant. There were 5 deaths. In 1916–7 male patients were attacked, with one death. In 1917, when cases began to appear on the female side, the total attacks amounted to 26, viz., male patients 11, female patients 13; nurses 2. There were 3 deaths on the male side, and 5 on the female. [At the time of writing (1918) cases continue to be reported, the incidence being now mainly amongst females.] The able assistance of the Medical Officer of Health to the London County Council has been available since the commencement, and very complete investigations have been carried out from time to time, without any definite result, except that its persistence is due to personal infection. Dr. Litteljohn, the acting Medical Superintendent, writing in response to an inquiry from our Board (March 1918) says:—

It has up to the present been found impossible to assign any definite cause for the continuance of the epidemic. Specimens of water from various situations have been examined on numerous occasions, but no trace of typhoid bacilli has been found in them, nor can it be said that the manner in which the various cases have arisen points to the water being infected. Much time has been spent in endeavouring to find a carrier, but with no success; and it would seem practically impossible that any individual carrier could have been responsible for such a scattered distribution of cases, unless associated with the main kitchen, stores, bakehouse, milk, &c., all of which have been thoroughly investigated. . . . The fact that our sewage is disposed of on the land has always been a source of anxiety to us, and all patients employed there have been made to wash and disinfect in lysol, 2 p.c., on re-entering the building. This process is also carried out in the ward kitchens by the staff and patients handling the food.

Bracebridge Asylum.—An epidemic of enteric fever occurred at Bracebridge Asylum during the latter half of the year, causing considerable anxiety to the management. A kitchen-maid contracted the disease in so mild a form that her condition was not recognised; it was, in fact, only strenuous search for a cause

for the outbreak that revealed her infective state, more than a month after the first cases occurred among patients. This girl's presence in the kitchen, where she was handling food, was sufficient to account for the start of the epidemic, and the fact that she infected other kitchen workers enough to explain its continuance until the position was fully realised. For some time after these infected persons had been removed from association with food, patients continued to be attacked in the wards, owing to the existence of unrecognised ambulatory cases on both sides of the Institution. At the end of the year 45 persons had been notified as suffering from the disease, 23 males and 22 females. In 12 instances attacks unfortunately ended in death.

The measures employed to check the spread consisted in isolation of all cases as soon as recognised, the protection of food by the periodical blood examination of all persons handling it in kitchens or elsewhere, and the systematic evening use of the clinical thermometer in the wards—treating all patients above normal in temperature as suspect, unless other known cause for pyrexia existed.

As a result the female side of the Asylum became clear of the disease about the middle of November; but occasional contact cases on the male side continued to occur up to the end of the year.

The epidemic was interesting and instructive owing to the peculiar circumstances that gave rise to it; to the apparent facility with which the disease was transmitted from one to another in the wards; and to the extreme difficulty experienced in recognising mild attacks amongst insane persons, who do not complain or exhibit sufficient change in appearance or manner to attract the attention of others.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

From the Returns furnished to us we find that during 1917, in the 85 County and Borough Asylums, 3,659 patients were treated for dysentery and 1,840 for diarrhœa, an increase over the numbers in 1916 of 1,164, or 46·7 per cent. in the case of the former affection, and of 1,011, or 54·9 per cent. of the latter.

Of the dysenteric patients, 1,912 were males, 1,747 females. There recovered 2,336, died 1,143, whilst 180 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The case-mortality was 32·9 per cent.—males 33·5, females 32·2.

Of the diarrhœal patients, 944 were males, 896 females. There recovered 1,461, died 260, whilst 119 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The case-mortality was 15·1 per cent.—males 14·7, females 15·5.

The following tables show the monthly and quarterly incidence of all *attacks* occurring in 1917 :—

Monthly Incidence.

		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
January	- -	339	or 9·5 per cent.	148	or 8·5 per cent.
February	- -	341	9·6	188	10·8
March	- -	330	9·3	167	9·5
April	- -	387	10·9	112	6·4
May	- -	344	9·6	128	7·3
June	- -	236	6·6	121	6·9
July	- -	277	7·8	152	8·7
August	- -	237	6·6	109	6·2
September	-	224	6·3	120	6·9
October	-	223	6·3	140	8·0
November	-	227	6·4	146	8·3
December	-	396	11·1	219	12·5
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		3,561	100·0	1,750	100·0
		<hr/>		<hr/>	

Quarterly Incidence.

		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Dysentery	{ 1916	- 31·5	24·8	20·4	23·3
	{ 1917	- 28·4	27·1	20·7	23·8
Diarrhœa	{ 1916	- 27·8	19·0	25·8	27·4
	{ 1917	- 28·7	20·6	21·8	28·9

The Returns are summarised in Appendix B., Table V. They show that no cases of dysentery were reported from eight Asylums, viz. :—Carmarthen, Derby Borough, York City, Brecon, Isle of Wight, Middlesbrough, Gateshead, and Scalebor Park. It is noteworthy that “enteritis,” however, prevailed in the Carmarthen Asylum, where 44 of the patients and 7 members of the staff were attacked, and there were 13 deaths.

Of the 77 remaining Asylums, in 19 the total number of cases was less than 10, in 20 the number ranged from 10 to 30, and in 38 it exceeded 30. The proportion per 1,000 inmates (daily average resident) was 37·1, as compared with 24·5 in 1916. In the Asylums where the dysenteric cases were more than 30, this ratio was 54·8 (45·3 in 1916); in those with 10 to

30 cases, it was 17·3 (15·7 in 1916); and in those with less than 10 cases, 5·5 (4·8 in 1916).

The increase in dysentery—exceptionally large in a few Asylums—has been fairly uniform. It is noticeable that whereas for the 12 years 1903-14 inclusive the number of Asylums annually reported as having no cases was 26, in the three years 1915-17 it was only 9. Further, during the 12 years, the number of Asylums in occupation rose from 87 to 97; falling in 1915 to 88 and in 1916 to 85. Yet the average number in which dysentery occurred was 67 in the 12 years, with a mean incidence of 18 cases; as compared with 76 in the 3 years (1915-17), and a mean incidence of 38 cases—and in 1917 alone, of 47·5 cases

The increase from 2,495 cases in 1916 to 3,659 in 1917 is thus accounted for:—

Cases of Dysentery.

No. of Asylums.	1916.	1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
54 - - - -	1,507	3,141	1,634	—
23 - - - -	918	448	—	470
8 - - - -	70	70	—	—
			1,164	—

Table V. (App. B.) shows that during the year 31 members of the Asylum staffs suffered from dysentery—more than four times the number in 1916. They belonged to 15 Asylums, but their number was not in proportion to that of the inmates attacked. In 62 Asylums, where 2,016 attacks occurred, no member of the staff suffered.

Group A.—Asylums having 1,000 and more Inmates.—The number of such Asylums was 42, with a total number of inmates amounting to 70,413. There were 2,948 cases of dysentery or 43·9 per 1,000 inmates; and the case-mortality was 34·2 per cent.

Group B.—Asylums with from 500 to 1,000 Inmates.—There were 31 Asylums in this category, having in all 23,604 inmates. The cases of dysentery amounted to 634, or 26·9 per 1,000; and the case-mortality was 28·2 per cent.

Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.—12 in number, with a total of inmates of 4,604; of dysenteric cases, 77 or 16·7 per 1,000; and the case-mortality, 22·2 per cent.

		1917.				
		30 and more.	10 to 30.	Less than 10.	No Cases.	Total
Group A.	Number of Asylums -	31	7	4	—	42
	Total Inmates -	53,232	12,004	5,177	—	70,413
	„ Cases -	2,795	130	23	—	2,948
	Proportion per 1,000 -	52·5	10·8	4·4	—	43·9
	Case-mortality per cent. -	33·5	49·1	36·4	—	34·2
Group B.	Number of Asylums -	6	11	12	2	31
	Total Inmates -	4,738	8,659	8,980	1,227	23,604
	„ Cases -	367	215	52	—	634
	Proportion per 1,000 -	77·5	24·8	5·8	—	26·9
	Case-mortality per cent. -	21·8	33·8	52·0	—	28·2
Group C.	Number of Asylums -	1	2	3	6	12
	Total Inmates -	459	838	1,014	2,293	4,604
	„ Cases -	41	27	9	—	77
	Proportion per 1,000 -	89·3	32·2	8·9	—	16·7
	Case-mortality per cent. -	24·3	27·0	—	—	22·2
All Groups	Number of Asylums -	38	20	19	8	85
	Total Inmates -	58,429	21,501	15,171	3,520	98,621
	„ Cases -	3,203	372	84	—	3,659
	Proportion per 1,000 -	54·8	17·3	5·5	—	37·1
	Case-mortality per cent. -	31·9	38·5	40·5	—	32·9

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The Registered Hospitals, which are in number the same as last year, continue to maintain their high reputation as curative institutions and comfortable homes alike for patients who are able to make liberal payments and for such as being educated and refined but of limited means, would otherwise be able to secure admission only into County or Borough Asylums.

On the 1st January 1917 they contained 2,430 patients and 100 voluntary boarders. During the year 645 patients and 201 voluntary boarders were admitted; 525 of the former and 198 of the latter were discharged; 255 of the patients or 46·3 per cent. having recovered; and 202 patients and 3 boarders died, the deaths of the patients amounting to only 8·5 per cent. of the average number resident.

The numbers resident on the 1st January 1918 were 2,348 patients and 100 voluntary boarders.

Bethel Hospital.—Dr. Fielding, who retired from the office of Medical Superintendent 2½ years since, and was succeeded by his son, died, during his temporary occupation of that office during his son's absence at the Front. His resumption of responsible duties in time of need was a patriotic and self-sacrificing act.

STATE AND CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Criminal Asylums, Broadmoor and Rampton.—Our annual visits to these Institutions enabled us to report favourably on their general condition and administration.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.—This hospital continues to be well conducted and to discharge its useful functions very efficiently. When visited in May it was found throughout in excellent order. The number of patients had increased to 233, and to meet this increase of 50, additional rooms had been taken into residential use, and there had been an extension of land brought under cultivation.

Royal Military Hospital, Netley.—The visit by a member of our Board to D. Block of this Hospital in October gave complete assurance that it continues to afford excellent accommodation for soldiers who are suffering from mental disorders.

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

No changes have occurred during 1917 in the numbers of Houses licensed for the reception of lunatics. On January 1st, 1918, there were 21 Metropolitan Houses licensed by us, and 42 Provincial Houses licensed by justices, for the reception of lunatics under the Lunacy Acts.

The following table gives the total numbers, classification, and distribution of patients detained in these houses on the 1st January 1918 :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Metropolitan Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	497	925	1,442
Pauper - - - -	16	65	81
In Provincial Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	398	879	1,277
Pauper - - - -	200	318	518
Total - - -	1,111	2,187	3,298

These figures show that there was a decrease of 77 in the total number of patients in the Metropolitan Houses, and of 59 in those in the provinces.

In addition to the patients detained on reception orders, there were 70 persons residing in these Houses as voluntary boarders, namely, 23 in the Metropolitan, and 47 in the Provincial. The proportion of private patients and voluntary

boarders in these Houses is 22·9 per cent. and 41·2 per cent. respectively to the total number of private patients detained under the Lunacy Acts and of voluntary boarders residing in Institutions for lunatics.

Our inspection of these Houses during the year enables us to report that they continue to be generally maintained in good order, and that suitable care and attention are provided for the patients therein.

Eight deaths from suicide of patients in these Houses were reported to us during the year, but only four occurred while the patients were resident.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Chiswick House.—We regret to state that Dr. Seymour Tuke, resident licensee of this House, died on February 25th, 1917. The licence was transferred to Dr. C. M. Tuke, Mrs. M. E. Tuke, and Miss J. Ritchie.

Mead House.—The name of Miss Lizzie H. Vincent was substituted for that of Miss B. H. Rice in the licence.

Otto House.—Dr. Sutherland having died on July 28th, 1917, the name of Mrs. M. A. Hamilton Little was added to the licence.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Bishopstone House.—The name of Miss Euphemia S. Burnet was added to the licence.

Brislington House.—The name of Richard A. Fox was substituted for that of William Fox in the licence.

Fiddington House.—The name of Miss M. Parsons was added to the licence.

Greta Bank.—The name of Miss Evelyn Mould was omitted from the licence, and those of J. C. Wootton and George W. Mould were added.

Kingsdown House.—The name of Lieutenant R. R. MacBryan was substituted in the licence for that of Lieutenant E. C. MacBryan who, we regret, was killed in action.

Riverhead House.—The licence was transferred from Mrs. Mabel L. Macartney to Dr. H. Munro and Mrs. Janet Munro.

Ticehurst House.—We deeply regret to record the death of Dr. Hayes Newington, which took place on July 31st 1917, after a brief illness. Dr. Newington, who had been long known to our Board, was a prominent and zealous member of the Medico-Psychological Association, of which he was President in 1889, and Treasurer since 1894. He took much interest in the

training of Nurses and Attendants, and in the revision of the statistical tables which were adopted by the Commissioners in Lunacy in 1906. "Woodlands" was omitted from the licence, and the licence was transferred from Dr. H. F. Hayes Newington, deceased, to Dr. Colin F. McDowall, Major Charles M. Hayes Newington, and Campbell Newington.

West Malling Place.—The licence was transferred temporarily from Dr. G. H. Adam, while on active service, to Miss E. M. Adam and Dr. H. Gray, and later to Miss E. M. Adam alone.

Wye House.—The licence was transferred to Dr. B. W. Cawthorne, *vice* Dr. Graeme Dickson.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

The following table shows the changes registered during the past year among the patients residing in single care, as persons of unsound mind, under the provisions of the Lunacy Acts, exclusive of those who have been found lunatic by inquisition :—

Single Patient Statistics, 1917.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Number on 1st January 1917 - - -				173	385	558
Number admitted in 1917 - - -				58	175	233
				231	560	791
	M.	F.	Total.			
Discharged and removed -	66	164	230			
Died - - - - -	7	31	38			
				73	195	268
Number on 1st January 1918 - - -				158	365	523

There is a decrease in the number of patients who were living under this form of care and supervision during the year 1917 of 35, as compared with the figures of the previous year. The number of admissions into single care, viz., 233, is less by 28 than in the year 1916.

The difficulties experienced in obtaining suitable attendants and nurses for the care of mental patients have been very evident, the rise in wages and in the price of commodities have made it more difficult for persons of moderate means to adopt this form of care for those in whom they are interested, and it may well be, that these circumstances to some extent account for the reduction in the numbers.

Visits have been paid to these patients, who are for the most part of the mild, chronic type, at least once during the period under review by a member of our Board—in cases where it was deemed advisable there have been two visits—and we can report that their surroundings, and the arrangements for their comfort, care, and supervision were upon the whole satisfactory.

Two deaths by suicide have been notified, but there were no special circumstances in connection therewith, nor were there any matters relating to the patients dealt with in this part of the report which call for special mention.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following prosecution, undertaken on our order, was successful:—

R. v. Lunn.—Mr. Basil Edward Fernie Lunn, of Cairngall, Stroud, Gloucestershire, on the 30th March 1917, appeared before the justices sitting at Stroud in answer to charges against him under the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts—

- (a) For having, in contravention of section 315(1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, for payment taken charge of, received to board or lodge, or detained 11 lunatics in an unlicensed house without reception orders or certificates;
- (b) For having received or detained two or more lunatics in his house contrary to the provisions of section 315 (3) of the Lunacy Act, 1890;
- (c) For having, without the consent of the Board, undertaken the care and control of more than one person who is a defective, viz., 6 defectives, elsewhere than in an institution, a certified house, or an approved home, contrary to the provisions of section 51 (1) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913;
- (d) For having failed, contrary to the provisions of section 51 (2) of the said Act, to notify to the Local Authority and the Board the reception of certain defectives under his care.

The proceedings were instituted consequent upon a report made by Dr. Percy Theodore Hughes, Medical Superintendent of the Worcestershire County Asylum, Bromsgrove, after visiting the premises and examining certain persons residing there, and alleged to be lunatics, under an order made in pursuance of section 205 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

The defendant pleaded guilty to two of the charges under section 315(1) of the Lunacy Act, to the charge under subsection 3, and to the charges under the Mental Deficiency Act.

He pleaded not guilty to the remaining nine charges under section 315(1) of the Lunacy Act, and they were adjourned

sine die, upon the defendant undertaking to place himself unreservedly in the hands of the Board in regard to the nine persons to which these charges related, and to carry out whatever the Board should call upon him to do in relation to them.

The defendant was fined 40s. upon each of the ten charges to which he had pleaded guilty (20*l.* in all), and 10*l.* 5s. costs.

To show how well founded the complaints of the Board against the defendant were, it may be stated that the 11 persons in regard to whom he was charged with offences under section 315(1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, were subsequently certified as insane and dealt with under that Act.

The following prosecution, undertaken at the instance of a Visiting Committee, was successful :—

R. v. Walter Birks.—The defendant, a temporary attendant at the Notts County Asylum, Radcliffe-on-Trent, was in December 1917, charged before the Notts Quarter Sessions with having committed an indecent assault upon an imbecile youth, a patient in the Asylum, on the 17th of that month. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

Mental Deficiency.

We think the present affords a favourable opportunity to recapitulate the objects of mental deficiency legislation, to state some of the difficulties experienced in attempting to bring it into effective operation during the four years overshadowed by the war, and to indicate the directions in which we hope to develop its administration when conditions become more normal.

The Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, was the outcome of long continued agitation by many social workers, who advocated the application of scientific treatment and humane care to an unfortunate class of congenitally deficient persons, who were so mentally wanting as to be wholly dependant upon others for support, or unable to manage themselves or their affairs with ordinary prudence throughout life. It was maintained that many such could be found neglected, both physically and educationally, or inadequately protected against the many pitfalls a normal person is able to avoid. It was also held that a large proportion of the more or less permanent inmates of prisons, workhouses, institutions for inebriates, and rescue homes, were detained or under care as the result of innate weakness of mind, not innate badness, and that much of the mental abnormality that exists, and a great deal of the crime, pauperism, habitual drunkenness, and immorality, could be

prevented by making provision for the protection, training, and permanent care of those who are incapable of self-control, or of gaining benefit from the many facilities that enable a normal person to fit himself for a useful life.

The persistent repetition of these arguments, and repeated representations to the Government, culminated during 1904, in the appointment of a Royal Commission "to consider the existing methods of dealing with idiots and epileptics, and with imbecile, feeble-minded, or defective persons not certified under the Lunacy Laws," with instruction to report as to the amendments in the law which should be adopted in order to ensure their better training and control.

The exhaustive and painstaking inquiry that followed confirmed in the main all the contentions of the earlier propagandists, and revealed the necessity for legislation beyond possibility of doubt. The Commissioners, in their Report, referred to the gravity of the state of things discovered by them and came to the conclusion that "there are numbers of mentally defective persons whose training is neglected, over whom no sufficient control is exercised, and whose wayward and irresponsible lives are productive of crime and misery, of much injury and mischief to themselves and to others, and of much continuous expenditure wasteful to the community." It was estimated that the number of mentally defective persons in England and Wales (apart from certified lunatics) was approximately 149,628 at the time when the Report was published—about 46 per cent. of the population—and that, of this number, some 66,509 were urgently in need of protection, either in their own interest or in the public safety. The latter figure, we are told, only included such cases as were in the opinion of a competent investigator, "improperly, unsuitably, or unkindly cared for, or who, by reason of particular habits and characteristics, were a source of danger to the community in which they live."

To remedy this state of affairs the Commissioners recommended new legislation on clearly defined lines, the basic principles of which were seven in number. (1) That persons who cannot take part in the struggle of life owing to mental defect, whether they are described as lunatics, or persons of unsound mind, idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded or otherwise, should be afforded by the State such special protection as may be suited to their needs. (2) That the mental condition of these persons, and neither their poverty nor their crime, is the real ground of their claim for help from the State. (3) That, if the mentally defective are to be properly considered and protected as such, it is necessary to ascertain who they are and where they are, and to bring them into relation with the local authority. (4) That the protection of the mentally defective person, whatever form it takes, should be continued so long as it is necessary for his good. (5) That, in order to supervise

local administration of this nature a central authority is indispensable. (6) That in regard to the protection of property all mentally defective persons should have like privileges to those now afforded to lunatics; and (7) that it is essential that there should be the closest co-operation between judicial and administrative authorities, in this case the Chancery Division of the High Court and the Central Authority.

As their suggestions for an "Act for the care and control of the mentally defective" are fully set out in the Report of the Commissioners, repetition here is unnecessary, besides being beyond the scope of this introduction. Suffice it to say that all the principles laid down as essential were embodied in them, including those advocating unity and continuity of control.

These latter were provided for by the suggestion that the Lunacy Acts should be remodelled, and amended to include the mentally defective, and that the supervision over all mentally abnormal persons—those of unsound mind, those mentally infirm, idiots, imbeciles, feeble minded, moral imbeciles, and the like—of whatever age, should be entrusted to a Board of Control composed of the then existing Lunacy Commission modified in composition and personnel to meet requirements.

Although it was not considered expedient to remodel the Lunacy Law, or to carry unity of control to the extent recommended by the Royal Commission, the Mental Deficiency Act, as placed on the Statute Book in 1913, is generally in accord with the other principles laid down, and provides useful power for a start in effective work for the benefit of the unfortunate class for whose advantage it was designed.

Unfortunately, a few months after the Act came into operation, and before arrangements for its general application were even approximately complete, war was declared, and the upheaval consequent thereon temporarily restricted the value of the measure. It became necessary to postpone many schemes for the provision of accommodation, curtail others, accept emergency provision not quite as ideal as could be desired, and only permit the application of the Act to "urgent" cases, where it could be shown that immediate control was essential to the welfare of the individual, or the community.

Up to the present, therefore, in accordance with expressed desire, we have not done more than has been necessary to fulfil these conditions and keep the Act in operation, trusting that better times will soon permit the full exercise of our powers. The intervening period, however, has been turned to good account in many ways—in ascertaining, for instance, the number of defectives who require care, in perfecting the means available for obtaining satisfactory results from their education, training, and industrial employment, and in determining the lines upon which existing facilities for treatment can be amplified without delay, when opportunity permits.

In addition to the humane reasons for the unrestricted application of the Act, which are as urgent as heretofore, the importance of readiness to make complete use of its powers has become imperative, in view of the dangers incident upon demobilisation at the termination of the war. No reconstruction scheme will be complete without ample provision for the protection of the mentally defective.

So far as males are concerned, the majority of the mentally unfit have been left amongst the general population, or have been discharged to civil life after a brief army experience, as unfit to stand the strain of war. A fair percentage of these are congenital defectives, whose potentialities for reproduction are unimpaired, and whose incapacity to perform the duties of parentage is admitted. For this reason, and also as a precaution against the possible risk of transmission to their progeny of the parental defect, there should be every facility to deal promptly with such of them as become liable to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act.

The necessity for the existence of adequate measures for the protection of young defective women, on demobilisation, is obvious. Many such, owing to the present scarcity of labour, are now employed, but they will be the first to receive discharge, and the first to be thrown on their own resources, when more efficient labour is available, and the demand for female employment is reduced.

It will be necessary also, for economic reasons, that the charges upon public funds resulting from crime, pauperism, illegitimacy, drunkenness, and the like in unprotected mentally defective persons shall be reduced to a minimum. Instead of being a dead weight upon the community, a material proportion of such persons can be trained to contribute towards their own support, whilst others can be improved in habits and conduct to an extent that will render them far less expensive and troublesome than if left uncared for. Besides this, they can be given a life of comfort and happiness in place of one of misery and degradation.

Notwithstanding the financial limitations caused by the war, and the restrictions that we have been compelled to exercise over the provision of accommodation, the admission of cases, and other matters where the development of the work entailed expenditure, the year 1917 may be credited with an increase in the facilities for the housing of patients, in the number housed, as well as many improvements in the conditions of residence, and some progress towards efficient education and training.

Accommodation during 1917.—Matters regarding increase in accommodation will be dealt with in detail later, when the various types of establishment recognised by the Act receive separate treatment. In the meantime it will be sufficient to say (1) that, although a considerable number of additional beds

have been provided in Certified Institutions, the space available therein has proved insufficient to enable us to find accommodation for many urgent cases, and (2) that, in order to cope with immediate needs, it has been necessary to encourage Boards of Guardians to consent to the approval of their Poor Law Institutions under section 37. In this way the approval of some 20 additional workhouses during the year has substantially increased our means for dealing with persons whose condition demanded prompt attention. Furthermore, the action of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in throwing open some of their excellent institutions for the admission of cases under the Mental Deficiency Act has also added very materially to our facilities in this direction.

One hundred and two local authorities received grants amounting to 55,485*l.* during 1917-18, representing not less than half the net approved cost of carrying out their obligatory duties under the Act. This sum included 6,245*l.* towards the cost of defectives dealt with under sections 8 and 9 of the Act, *i.e.*, at the instance of a criminal court, or on transfer from other institutions by order of the Secretary of State. There is still a marked difference between the energy and thoroughness with which some Local Authorities are undertaking their duties and the comparative inactivity of others. Whilst the Board recognise the deterrent influence of restricted finance, the difficulty presented by paucity of institutional accommodation, and the improbability of great amendment under war conditions, they hope that such preparatory measures as ascertainment and registration, which do not entail large expenditure, will be proceeded with steadily. The advantage of readiness to take action, without unnecessary delay, when conditions become favourable, is obvious.

Concerning Patients.—The usual summary of patients appended hereto shows that a total of 7,941 mentally defective persons were in institutions of various kinds, or under guardianship, on January 1st, 1918. An analysis of this table and a comparison with similar figures presented in the last Report give the following result:—

	January 1st, 1917.	January 1st, 1918.
Under "orders" - - - -	2,080	3,020
"Placed" (under section 3) - -	2,467	2,351
Sent to Institutions or otherwise put under care by poor law authorities, religious or other societies or friends.	2,289	2,570
Totals - - - -	6,836	7,941

From this it will be seen that, compared with the previous year, 1,105 more persons were under care on January 1st, 1918, and that the addition occurred for the most part in cases under "orders." Patients sent to Institutions or put under care by poor law guardians or others (outside the Act) show a less marked increase, and a reduction is evident in the number of persons "placed" under section 3 of the Act. The increase in the number under care shown by these figures, although satisfactory (having regard to all the circumstances), is considerably less than it would have been were accommodation available for the cases, amounting to hundreds, now under the supervision of Mental Deficiency Committees, waiting opportunity to be dealt with. As regards sex, females were 837 in excess of males; but, here again, the determining factor is one of accommodation, that available for boys and men being more restricted than that for girls and women.

The number of persons placed under guardianship or notified as under private care has not increased to any great extent. The total of such cases on January 1st, 1918, was 243, as against 224 on the same date in the previous year.

Teaching and Training.—Amongst the cases now under treatment are examples of all known types of mental defect, presenting unlimited variety in age, character, and grade. Beginning at the lower end of the scale there are patients so severely afflicted as to require segregation in order that they may have the benefit of that continuous medical and nursing care possible only in a properly equipped institution. Helpless in every sense, unable to feed themselves, sometimes paralysed and contracted, usually speechless, often epileptic, occasionally blind or deaf, or both, without enough intelligence to know whose hand ministers to their wants, they require care on humane grounds, and for the benefit of others. Somewhat higher in the scale, but still of very low grade, are children with a glimmer of intelligence, halting in speech and gait, apathetic, faulty in habits, and generally helpless unless taken in hand. Little advantage can be obtained from teaching or training in these cases; but, if eventually the better of them learn to feed, wash, and partially dress themselves, the effort at training has been successful by rendering them to this extent independent. Their care is simplified, the number of attendants and the consequent expense is reduced, and the burden upon those in charge greatly relieved. It is astonishing what unlikely material may be improved to this extent.

Hitherto we have been obliged to limit the admission to Institutions of these very low-grade cases in the same way, and for the same reasons, as restriction has been necessary in the case of all defectives; but, as soon as financial circumstances permit, their free admission must be provided for. The continuous attention such cases require is obvious, and the impossibility of a mother being able to provide it satisfactorily

in a small private house, without neglecting her normal children, should be apparent to all. Moreover, in addition to the better care such cases receive in experienced hands, their segregation is economical. In a properly provided hospital ward only 3 or 4 nurses are needed to look after 20 to 25 patients—separated in private care, each case will absorb the energies of at least one able-bodied person; indeed, sometimes we find two more or less fully employed in nursing and care.

A step further in the ascending scale may be placed the mass of low-grade cases, capable of advance from mere improvement to actual training. But little removed intellectually from those last considered, with very little added power of consecutive thought, they are yet capable of sense awakening to a greater degree, and can therefore be taught numerous simple operations that eventually lead to useful work. Far more value can be secured than is now obtained from the careful manual training of this class, in order that they may be fitted to undertake the simpler duties inside and outside institutions. The training takes time, and requires infinite patience, but it is worth doing if eventually such patients become able to polish floors, scrub, clean metal work, dust furniture, prepare tables for food, help in kitchen and laundry, clean boots, dig a patch of ground, weed, clean out stables, tend cattle, and even milk cows. Many have already been trained to a very fair standard of efficiency in these occupations in Certified Institutions. If low-grade cases can be trained for this kind of work the higher grade are freed for more technical trade industrial employments. The training of patients of this character, besides being productive of useful labour, increases a child's capacity for enjoyment, and reduces his tendency to outbursts of passion, restlessness and irritability. There are but few places now where such cases can be found sitting round the walls of a day-room, crying, fretting, and making work for the laundry; luckily the days when this was considered the only possible treatment for low-grade cases are passing away rapidly. Something can be got out of all but the very lowest grade, and the effort to get the best that can be obtained is good for the nurses engaged in the work. To regard any but the very worst bed-ridden cases as unimprovable is bad for patient and attendant; the step between abandonment of all effort to improve, and sheer neglect, is a very short one.

From a teaching and training standpoint no useful purpose is served by attempting any line of demarcation between medium grade cases and the highest grade, all should have the same initial opportunity of combined intellectual development and manual training, the subsequent predominance of one or the other being determined by the capacity of each individual. It is the obvious duty of the managers of institutions to educate all children so far as education is possible, in order to increase their opportunities for enjoyment, and to render them more fit

to grasp the intricacies of such occupations as they may be found most fitted for in their after-life in the institution. All teaching from early childhood should be designed with these ends in view.

In order that education and training in manual work may be effectual, it is essential that properly trained teachers should be employed. These must have, as absolutely essential qualifications, sufficient appreciation of the characteristics of defectives to enable them to classify their cases, experience as to the best methods of communicating knowledge to children generally and defectives in particular, patience, kindness, tact and forbearance. So little was this understood by the managers of some institutions, who were content with less capable officers, that we considered it necessary to draw up, during 1917, a code of rules for the staffing of teaching departments of institutions, prescribing the minimum qualifications that would be acceptable for all posts. These rules are now in force, and although existing difficulties in obtaining teachers have prevented strict adherence to their requirements, they have already produced marked general improvement. Indeed, it is probable that more advance has been evident in teaching departments, during the year under review, than in any other branch of work with defectives.

The necessity for some approach to uniformity in school organisation, methods of teaching, and classification, is equally important. Although willing and anxious to encourage originality in such matters, we realise that experience has already indicated the value of certain elementary principles regarding them, that may well be accepted as fundamental, upon which development can be based. It is essential that every defective should have the benefit of the many and ingenious aids to learning that have been devised by experts, and that these should be applied in the manner found most certain to produce the desired result. Every institution must be properly designed to make the best of these aids, and to meet the requirements of all types of defective received therein. It must have a school with properly graded classes for children of varied age and capability, and a time-table that admits of concurrent industrial preparation for colony life after school age. Instruction in manual work should be coincident with intellectual education, and cannot be commenced too early if usefulness in after-life is to be assured. We propose issuing, at no distant date, some simple suggestions based on the experience of different institutions, embodying these and other principles, in order that the methods employed by some may be available to all, and to ensure, so far as this is desirable, uniformity in arrangements.

Voluntary Associations.—It is impossible to conclude this section of the Report without particular reference to the work of those Voluntary Societies that have been established in

many areas throughout the country. An increasingly large number of defectives are being visited or supervised by these associations through the agency of kindly and zealous local visitors, including cases "placed" under statutory supervision by Local Authorities, and many others outside the scope of the duty of those bodies. In many places these societies deal in the same way with defectives referred to them by local education and poor law authorities. Material assistance is also rendered to Local Authorities in many areas by these societies towards the work of "ascertainment," a duty the importance of which cannot be too strongly emphasised at the present time. We also hear of some voluntary bodies assisting local authorities in other ways, *e.g.*, conveying defectives to institutions, finding suitable care for cases placed under guardianship, maintaining at their own cost defectives in institutions or homes, and establishing local work centres. In addition to such efforts these societies are successfully stimulating local interest in the welfare of defectives, promoting co-operation between local and other authorities, and helping by every means in their power to further the work of the Mental Deficiency Act in their several districts.

The organisation of the societies, and their methods of work, are in general excellent. We desire to take this opportunity of expressing our thorough appreciation of the keenness and energy that has been exhibited under trying circumstances, and our desire for the establishment of new societies on similar lines for areas still without them. The work such associations can do, in supplement to that of local authorities, is invaluable.

Great credit is due to the Central Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective, to which most of these local societies are affiliated, for practical assistance rendered in their formation, and for the readiness of its executive to give advice and help at all times. In this, and in many other directions, amongst them the training of teachers and workers, this Association is serving a very useful purpose.

"*Places of Safety.*"—Owing largely to the great difficulty that local authorities were experiencing in procuring vacancies for defectives in Certified Institutions, we found that recourse was being made to the provisions of the Act relating to "places of safety," and that they were being used not for the temporary protection of defectives while steps were being taken for their certification, but for their more or less permanent detention. We accordingly, in the month of May, issued a circular letter to local authorities on the subject.

Administration of Grants (Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, section 25 (h)).—In pursuance of the duty imposed on us, the following grants were made in the financial years ending 31st March 1917 and 1918 respectively :—

	Year ending 31st March,								
	1917.						1918.		
	<hr/>						<hr/>		
1. <i>Grants to Local Authorities</i> (section 47) :—									
Number of Local Authorities who received grants - - - - -									
Total amount paid—									
On behalf of non-									
criminal defectives - - - - -									
On behalf of criminal									
defectives - - - - -									
<hr/>									
<hr/>									
2. <i>Contributions towards Ex-</i> <i>penses of Societies</i> (section 48) :—									
Number of societies which received grants - - - - -									
Total amount paid - - - - -									
<hr/>									
<hr/>									
3. <i>Grant for Research</i> (section 41 (p)) :—									
Amounts paid :—									
Dr. E. O. Lewis - - - - -									
Dr. D. Orr - - - - -									
Lt.-Colonel F. W. Mott,									
R.A.M.C. (T.) - - - - -									
<hr/>									
<hr/>									

The grants to Dr. Lewis and Dr. Orr were made in continuation of the researches referred to on page 56 of our Second Annual Report. The grant to Lt.-Colonel Mott was in respect of (1) research in "shell shock" in relation to the histological changes occurring in the cerebral nervous system of fatal cases; (2) the prosecution of research work in connection with the reproductive organs in health and disease, especially in relation to syphilis and various forms of mental disease, particularly dementia praecox.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The premises known as Moss Side, situate at Maghull, near Liverpool, which were acquired by the Board in the year 1914 for the purposes of a State Institution for both sexes, were in process of being made ready for the reception of defectives of dangerous or violent propensities, who would, apart from such provision, in many instances be detained in prison amid criminal surroundings. We felt compelled, however (as mentioned in a previous Report), in consequence of the urgent demand for the

provision of accommodation for mentally-afflicted soldiers, to place the Institution at the disposal of the Military Authorities, though the business administration is carried on by a Committee of this Board. It is still applied to this purpose, and is in the occupation of soldier patients suffering from "shock," under the superintendence of Col. Rows, R.A.M.C., formerly Pathologist and one of the Assistant Medical Officers at the County Asylum, Lancaster. A large number of patients have been successfully treated there, many of whom have been discharged on recovery, and there is ample evidence to satisfy the Board that the course taken by them was, under the circumstances, a wise one.

The State Institution at Farmfield, Horley, Surrey, for the accommodation of 90 females of violent or dangerous propensities, which was opened in December 1915, is now almost fully occupied.

The appended table shows the actual number of patients who were in residence at Farmfield at the end of the year :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under orders—Non-Criminal - -	—	32	32
" " Criminal - - -	—	44	44
Not under order—"Placed" (sec. 3) -	—	2	2
Total - - - - -	—	78	78

Dr. S. E. Gill, one of the Medical Inspectors of the Board, is still acting as the Superintendent of this Institution, which is constantly visited by members of the Committee appointed by the Board for the purpose of dealing expeditiously with the details of administration. These patients, for the most part able-bodied, and although defective and in many respects simple-minded, sufficiently intelligent to grasp the fact that their period of detention is indefinite, are undoubtedly very difficult to control and manage. Those who have fallen into the hands of the police, and who have, in not a few instances, many convictions recorded against them, principally for drunkenness, prostitution, and minor acts of larceny, are inclined to give trouble and to break out into violence when they realise that on the termination of their sentence there is no immediate prospect of discharge. Tact and unlimited patience, combined with firmness in dealing with these patients are essential qualifications, but, speaking generally, they are amused with little, and are open to instruction in simple but useful occupations. They appreciate commendation and encouragement, and a system of rewards for good conduct has been established which, so far as can be gathered during the short period in which it has been in vogue, is likely to prove useful and

effective. Mat, brush, bag, and toy making have been started as industries. They are evidently a source of great interest and give promise of acting as an ameliorating influence in the conduct and behaviour of the patients. Arrangements have been made, under which patients, who by their conduct and behaviour have shown themselves as likely to be amenable to less stringent restrictions, can be sent on leave or trial for a limited period to another Institution, or under single care, with a view to their ultimate discharge or transfer to another Institution or to guardianship.

We have been fully aware of the desirability of providing for the reception and treatment of male defectives of this type. As there appeared to be no prospect of Moss Side reverting to us for an indefinite period, we are, and for some time have been, in communication with the Home Office and the Prison Commissioners with the object of obtaining the transfer of a disused prison for the purposes of a State Institution. We, however, think that even should these proposals mature, there will be difficulties connected with the raising of the necessary staff, which may prove a hindrance to opening in the immediate future. We can but express our regret that the war and its consequences have, notwithstanding our best endeavours, delayed for so long the provision of adequate and suitable protection and control for this class of mental defective.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS.

In no other phase of work under the Mental Deficiency Act has restricted finance interfered with progress to the same extent as it has in the establishment and development of Certified Institutions. It has been necessary for our Board to discourage the provision of new accommodation, unless it could be shown that urgent demand existed, and that only small expenditure was involved. Comparatively little advance, therefore, in this particular, can be credited to 1917.

During the year eight new certificates were issued and eight existing ones were varied.

Institutions certified during 1917.

The Certified Institutions that came into being during the year were—

Yatton Hall, Yatton, Somerset.
 Allerton Priory, Woolton, Liverpool.
 Farfield Girls' Training Home, Armley, Leeds.
 Brentry, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
 Devon and Exeter Home of Refuge, Exeter.
 Liverpool Magdalen Home, Liverpool.
 Bigods Hall, Dunmow, Essex.
 House of Help, Bath.

Yatton Hall is the result of an effort by a voluntary society—"The Somerset Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective"—to establish a small home for low-grade defective children of both sexes, which has met with success. The House has been suitably adapted to its purpose, and the Managers are showing energy and keenness in its proper conduct.

Allerton Priory, established by a Roman Catholic Society, is under the same management as Pontville and other Institutions for defectives. It is designed to receive Roman Catholic girls under the age of 16, and is certified by the Board of Education as a special school and by the Home Office as an Industrial School. The House is admirably suited to its purpose, and the efficiency of the management is appreciated by us.

The Farfield Girls' Training Home has been established by the Leeds City Council, and is under the management of the Mental Deficiency Committee of that Authority. It is intended as a Home for improvable mentally defective girls, of 14 and upwards, who can be dealt with under home-like conditions, and is meant to occupy an intermediate position between guardianship on the one hand and regular institutional treatment on the other. Considerable local interest has been shown in the experiment, and those who initiated the scheme, and eventually brought the Institution into existence, are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

Brentry.—This establishment, conducted by the Brentry Board of Management, was originally built for the purposes of a Reformatory under the Inebriates Act, 1898. One section, the part known as "the men's village," has been alienated from its original purpose, and is now certified as an Institution for adult male defectives; the remainder of the premises for the present continue unaltered. The buildings, erected on the cottage system, therefore favouring classification, are specially suitable for housing male defectives, and the range of workshops, together with ample land for cultivation, afford full opportunity for industrial occupation. The successful development of the enterprise has been delayed by staff difficulties owing to the war; recent action by the Managers, however, appears likely to ensure the success of the undertaking. Accommodation for adult male defectives is in great demand, and an Institution on the Brentry lines should prove valuable to the work.

The Devon and Exeter Home of Refuge.—This Institution has been in existence for many years as a Rescue Home, conducted by a Committee of local residents. As has been found in all similar Institutions, a large number of girls, admitted to the Home in the course of its ordinary work, were recognised as mentally defective, unfit for freedom, and certain to relapse into immorality on regaining liberty. The Committee accordingly

applied for a certificate under the Mental Deficiency Act, in order that they might be in a position to deal rationally with such cases. This, having been granted by us, has resulted in a valuable addition to the list of Certified Institutions.

The Liverpool Magdalen Home.-- This Home, like the preceding one, has been established for many years as a "Rescue Home," and is managed, in the same way, by a Committee of local residents. It should also prove an excellent means of dealing with a few feeble-minded girls who require protection for indefinite periods.

Bigods Hall is a further effort, on the part of "The Westminster Diocesan Education Fund," to provide accommodation for mentally defective Roman Catholic children. The central control is in the hands of a Board of Managers of Certified Schools, and the local management in the hands of a capable sisterhood. The House, which is an exceptionally good one, has been thoroughly adapted to its purpose, and provides ample scope for development, when circumstances permit. As in other undertakings by this body, the arrangements are excellent, the control kindly, and the education efficient.

The House of Help, Bath, was conducted as a "Rescue Home" for fallen women and girls who are feeble-minded, before the Mental Deficiency Act came into operation. During 1914 the Institution was made an Approved Home under the Act, and remained on this footing until March, 1917, when, as the result of an application by the Managers, it became a Certified Institution. The House has been built for the purpose, at any rate for the most part, having been added to from time to time during about a century, and is managed in an efficient manner by "The Bath Preventive Mission and Ladies' Association for the Care of Friendless Girls."

So far, therefore, as new certificates issued during the year are concerned, one was granted to a Local Authority (Leeds City), one to the Brentry Board of Management, which consists for the most part of representatives from Local Authorities, one to a Voluntary Association working under the Mental Deficiency Act, three to the Managers of Rescue Homes, and two to the Managers of Roman Catholic Certified Schools. The predominance in the grant of certificates to Rescue Homes is interesting, and the action of their Managers in making application commendable. The certification of such places, whilst not interfering in any way with ordinary work, provides much needed power to deal effectively with women who are unable to live decent lives on account of mental weakness.

Certificates varied during 1917.

With regard to these, except in two instances, there is little of interest to record. The variations were made in most cases

for convenience in management, or to enable controlling authorities to admit a small additional number of patients, after readjustment of premises. Five additional patients were permitted for the *Agatha Stacey Home*, one for *Cumnor Rise*, three for *St. Mary's Home, Painswick*, and 15 for *Yatton Hall*. The certificate for *St. Elizabeth's, Much Hadham*, was altered to allow of a readjustment of sexes, from 28 males and 108 females, as it was originally, to 14 males and 122 females, and the certificate for *The Girls' Training Home, Clapton*, was amended to include all the premises belonging to the management—41, Downs Road, and 46–48, Pembury Road, being ancillary to 39, Downs Road. The only matters of greater interest had reference to *Brockhall* and *Stoke Park Colony*. In the former, by the acquisition of a further block, the accommodation was raised during the year by 73, making a total of 231 beds, and in the latter, the addition to the Colony of two large houses added 500 to the number of patients whose reception is possible. The probability of these supplementary premises being provided for *Stoke Park* was foreshadowed in our last Report; their subsequent addition has materially increased the value of the Colony by providing adequate means for a satisfactory classification of patients.

Institutions established previous to 1917.

With these, it is intended, this year, to deal collectively and briefly. Very little has occurred in old established Institutions of sufficient importance to call for adverse criticism, and much that justifies an expression of satisfaction. The year, in fact, has been one of steady work, and the signs of progress in many directions have been distinctly encouraging. After all, the work is, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, and some time must elapse before those interested in differentiating between a good course and one of doubtful utility will be able to dogmatise, or do more than indicate the adoption of definite procedure. When this time comes, our experience of Managers, with their obvious seal and eagerness to do what is best for their charges, satisfies us that due weight will be given to representations made by us.

During the year under review we have devoted special attention to the means adopted, in Institutions generally, for the education and training of patients, with the result that much good work has been done in this particular, and considerable advance made towards the adoption of extended and improved methods. In general, Managers have appreciated the necessity of possessing every available means for developing the mental condition of patients, and have shown willingness to equip their Institutions accordingly. Unfortunately, the war, with its resulting scarcity of labour for civilian work, has handicapped them in their efforts to obtain efficient teachers,

without whom no hope of perfection in arrangements can be entertained.

The general health of Certified Institutions has been remarkably good—having regard to the dietetic difficulties with which Managers have been confronted, and the constitutional weakness that so often accompanies mental defect. General impression seems to indicate no very great increase in either sickness or death-rates amongst patients. Tuberculosis appears to be the only disease where an increase may be regarded as probable, this condition seeming to be more prevalent in some places than might be expected. It is reasonable to assume, however, that the restriction in fatty foods, which has been general, would be likely to increase the tendency to this disease where predisposition exists. Whether this be so or not, the children in large Institutions, some of which have home farms, have been better supplied with milk, and fats, than if they had been with their own families, and they have certainly had better nursing care. On these grounds, it is more than probable that the tuberculosis rate is less amongst children in Certified Institutions than it would have been had they remained in their own homes.

Taking into consideration the difficulty in obtaining outside labour for repairs and redecoration, there has been little to complain of in the maintenance of buildings, and their sanitary state. The experience of the last three years has indeed been of advantage to some Managers by throwing them on their own resources, and showing to what extent patients' labour may be utilised with advantage.

The only two remaining comments regarding Certified Institutions have reference to defects that cannot be avoided at present because of restricted finance, but must not be lost sight of as soon as opportunity for remedy occurs. These are, (1) the paucity of provision for very low-grade hospital cases, and (2) the insufficient accommodation that exists for the permanent colony care of ordinary low-grade defectives discharged from Institutions as too old, or otherwise unfit, for further detention therein.

Effort expended on high, or even medium, grade defectives brings its own reward in the evident improvement that results from care ; but in the very low grade this incentive is wanting. The result is that most of the energy of to-day is directed towards the education and training of those of high or medium grade. Most of the Mental Deficiency Institutions refuse to receive very low-grade defectives, and their care therefore devolves upon Asylums and Workhouses, which are not designed, or intended, for such cases. Humanity demands provision for the hopeless and helpless as well as for the better types, and the Mental Deficiency Act will fall short of its purpose unless its beneficial provisions are taken advantage of to secure the proper care of such cases.

It is a common experience for Members of our Board, when visiting Workhouses, to find defectives who have been "returned to guardians," as too old, or otherwise unfit, for further detention in Certified Institutions. Some of the men and women, so seen, have been trained in industrial work, and most, or all, could be employed usefully in colony workshops, or on the land. A great deal of money and energy has been expended on the education and training of these persons, which becomes little short of absolute waste if no further use is to be made of the improvement that has resulted, and if return to the Workhouse is the only end in view. It is obvious, when circumstances permit, that very definite arrangements must be made for the permanent colony care of all defectives admitted to Institutions, who remain unfit for ordinary life on attaining adult age.

CERTIFIED HOUSES.

During the year, four new certificates for certified houses have been issued, namely, for—

St. Andrew's Nursing Home, Isleworth ;
 Avonhurst, Burgess Hill ;
 St. Margaret's, Bedford Park ;
 Westcroft, Ilkley.

As, however, Avonhurst was in substitution for Fernhurst, Ealing, the increase in the number of these houses was only three. At the end of the year there were 13 in occupation, with accommodation for 320 patients.

The following certificates were varied :—Arniston, Isleworth, to allow of 2 males and 3 females additional ; Avonhurst, to allow of 2 additional patients.

The number of patients in residence at the end of the year were as follows :—

Number of Patients on 1st January 1918.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Received under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act - - - - -	130	114	244*
Received outside the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act :—			
Sent by Poor Law Authorities - - -	15	30	45
Sent by Relatives or Others - - -	3	17	20
Total - - - - -	148	161	309

* All of these cases, except one male, were "placed" under section 3.

All these houses were visited by Commissioners during the year, but do not call for any special comment.

APPROVED HOMES.

One new certificate for an Approved Home was issued during the year, namely, for The Friars, Fryern Lane, Bridgwater; as, however, two Homes ceased to be approved, there was a decrease of one at the end of the year, the number being 20. Of the two, one important Home, The House of Help, Bath, became a Certified Institution, the Managers feeling the necessity for power to take certified cases who could be detained in their own interests. Mrs. Fish, the owner of the other, The Court House, South Petherton, did not renew the certificate.

The certificate for St. Paul's House, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, was varied from 8 males and 34 females to 5 males and 34 females.

The total accommodation provided was for 379 patients, and there were in residence at the end of the year 295 patients, as follows:—

Number of Patients on 1st January 1918.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sent by Poor Law Authorities - -	4	141	145
Sent by Local Authorities - -	3	7	10
Sent by Relatives or Others - -	64	76	140
Total - - - -	71	224	295

Where these Homes are for the benefit of destitute young women or girls needing protection and care, they show very varying success in keeping their patients. In some the management has been such that almost all the girls admitted stay on indefinitely; in others there is a constant change of the personnel of the patients, girls being admitted and then removed, just when they were beginning to benefit by the treatment they were receiving. This leads to much waste of time and money, and to disappointment and discouragement on the part of the staff, who see their efforts thrown away. The remedy would seem to be in such cases to certify the Houses and have the girls admitted under Order.

DEFECTIVES IN SINGLE CARE.

UNDER GUARDIANSHIP OR NOTIFIED.

The number of patients in single care on 1st January, 1918, was as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under Orders - - - -	55	98	153
“Placed” (Section 3) - -	11	16	27
“Notified” - - - -	22	41	63
Total - - - -	88	155	243

It will be observed that the number of "notified" cases has considerably decreased (from 88 to 63). This is largely due to the action of the Board in pressing for the certification of patients who had been visited by the Commissioners and reported as being unfit to remain as "notified" cases. Others were removed to workhouses, and some were lost sight of.

The certification of these cases accounts to some extent for the slight increase in "placed" cases (from 20 to 27) and the much larger increase in "order" cases (from 116 to 153)—an increase which would have been considerably greater but that two important local authorities were able to establish Certified Institutions for a limited number of their own patients who were gathered in from guardianship.

All the defectives in single care were visited by the Commissioners or their inspector during the year. With few exceptions they were found to be well cared for, properly clothed and housed, and kindly treated. A considerable number of them, especially those of the higher grade, would, however, benefit by being transferred to Institutions in which they might have the training and teaching appropriate to their condition.

LUNATICS AND DEFECTIVES IN WORKHOUSES.

The following table shows the distribution of patients residing in Workhouses and in Workhouse Infirmaries, and also in the Metropolitan District Asylums, on the 1st January 1918:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries.	5,097	6,746	11,843
In Metropolitan District Asylums	3,005	3,471	6,476
Total - - - -	8,102	10,217	18,319

We wish, however, to say that, as regards lunatics in Workhouses, this table, although compiled from the Poor Law returns, is very misleading and by no means represents the real numbers in Workhouses. We regret that it is again necessary to point out the failure of Guardians and some of their medical officers to carry out the law with regard to the certification of lunatics retained in their Institutions.

In the large Workhouses it not unfrequently happens that the "imbecile" or "mental" wards contain more uncertified than certified cases, and many of the uncertified cases present the most unmistakable evidence of insanity. We have seen insane persons in an impulsive, excitable, quarrelsome, and noisy condition, we have seen others with marked delusions as well as numbers of congenital idiots. Many of all these types

are allowed to remain for years without certification. As illustrative of this extraordinary state of affairs we give the following extract from a report of one of the Medical Commissioners on a visit to a large Workhouse in the North of England:—

“I found in the mental wards 156 persons in all, 61 males and 95 females. Of the 61 males, 17 were certified under section 24 of the Lunacy Act, 3 under the Mental Deficiency Act, and 41 were uncertified. Of the 95 females, 34 were certified under the Lunacy Act, 4 under the Mental Deficiency Act, and 57 were uncertified.”

This report proceeds to show that of the total number accommodated in the mental wards, only about 37 per cent. are under certificates or orders, although a cursory examination seemed to indicate that all the uncertified persons were certifiable under the Lunacy Act or under the Mental Deficiency Act. We have always deprecated the certification of harmless senile cases, but with this exception we think that persons so mentally abnormal as to be unfit for discharge or to be associated with the ordinary Workhouse inmates ought at once to be certified. A further extract from this report will illustrate the existing unsatisfactory state of affairs :

“A considerable number of patients in the Mental Wards have been admitted thereto originally under 3 or 14 day orders. When those orders lapsed no further action has been taken, the patient being detained subsequently on the *ipse dixit* of any medical, or other, officer who may consider him as still lunatic. This results in the unauthorised detention of unwilling persons who can legally demand their liberty, to the exercise of subterfuge in order to detain them, to the systematic neglect of their requests for release, and to the possible detention of unsuitable cases which certification under the Lunacy Acts was designed to prevent. This state of things also places members of our Board in an unsatisfactory position when patients, possibly lunatic, but admittedly detained without certificate, demand their liberty.”

Many of the cases which we find in the mental wards are quite unsuited for treatment in a Workhouse, and should be sent to an Asylum. This is a matter to which we have often drawn attention in normal times, and the present difficulties of procuring and maintaining an efficient staff in the Workhouse have aggravated the conditions.

The following instances will give some idea of the condition that obtains with regard to illegal detention in the smaller Workhouses:—

In four Workhouses situated in one county we found 19 lunatics, ten of whom were uncertified. In the Workhouses

of another county we found 33 uncertified lunatics, 15 of whom were in one Workhouse. Four Workhouses in another county contained 14 uncertified lunatics. It is the custom of the Board to press for the certification of these cases, and the answers received from the various medical officers reveal a curious ignorance of the law, and also of what constitutes certifiable insanity. One case out of many may be quoted—E. M., a chronic lunatic, was pronounced certifiable by two medical members of the Board. The Commissioner's notes state that "she talks rapidly in a silly and senseless manner, laughs in anely, and plays in a childish manner with anything she can get hold of. Does not know how old she is or how long she has been at Very confused." The report of the Medical Officer who refuses to certify her shows that she is not bodily disabled for she "does her work well." Presumably, therefore, it is her mental condition which necessitates her retention in the workhouse. It is because she cannot manage herself or her affairs that she is detained as a person of unsound mind, and, therefore, her detention is illegal without the protection of certificates.

It will be seen from the above that, owing to the general disregard of section 24 of the Lunacy Act, neither the Guardians themselves, the Local Authorities, nor the Board of Control are aware of the real numbers of lunatics dealt with in Workhouses, and that many persons for whom certification under the Lunacy Act was designed as a protection are being deprived of such protection. We are strongly of the opinion that this state of things should be remedied, and we think that in view of a possible measure of reconstruction at the termination of the war, probably involving a classification of the Institutions available in any area, it is highly desirable that each Local Authority should be in possession of the real numbers of persons of unsound mind for whom they will have to provide.

We have more than once referred to the need for further training and employment for all young and middle-aged mental patients retained in Workhouses. We think there is a little improvement in this respect, but we feel that even during the present war conditions more might be done. As illustrating the possibility of improvement we quote the following extract from the report of one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board on the work done by the male imbeciles at the Bradford Poor Law Institution at Daisy Hill:—

"Under the able superintendent and the staff of skilled attendants very excellent work has been done in training these certified lunatics; they have brought under cultivation some 8 acres of land of what might be called prairie value, filled in old quarries, and entirely transformed the face of the property which is a very high and exposed one, a large number of poultry are being raised in addition, and garden stuff.

“Valuable indoor work is also carried on under a skilled shoemaker and a skilled tailor who also act as attendants. Besides working for their own needs, a large amount of boot-repairing is done for the Army at trade prices. The officers’ and inmates’ clothing are made by the tailoring department, and there are also a couple of knitting machines for making stockings; mat and rug making also form part of the work done.

“This very satisfactory Colony resulted directly from a visit made by the Guardians to the Metropolitan Asylums Colony at Darenth, and shows what wonderful results can be had from the directed labour of lunatics, imbeciles, and epileptics.”

During the year we have taken further steps to encourage applications for the approval under section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act of Poor Law Institutions for the reception and detention of mentally defective persons urgently in need of care and control. This policy was adopted with the full concurrence of the Local Government Board, from whom we have throughout received much assistance and encouragement.

We were originally somewhat averse from suggesting the approval of Institutions for quite small numbers, and thought that it would not be difficult to arrange for the approval of one Institution in the area of each Local Authority for all classes of defectives, but further experience has convinced us of the difficulty of carrying out our original scheme. There are areas in which there is no one Institution especially fitted for the reception of a large number of defectives, while there are several in which a limited number of cases of either sex could be very suitably received.

In our circular of May 24th, 1917, which was issued to all Local Authorities, we pointed out in detail the necessity for providing such Institutions at the present time, and indicated fully the principles upon which approval would be granted by the Board. The circular explained that the provision of Poor Law Institutions under section 37 as Certified Institutions must be regarded as a temporary and not an ideal arrangement, but was, in the financial difficulties occasioned by the war, absolutely necessary to enable the Mental Deficiency Act to be worked.

Further experience has confirmed our view that the ordinary wards of a Workhouse are quite unsuitable for children, and though, in view of the great difficulty experienced at the present time in finding vacancies for children in existing Certified Institutions, considerable pressure has been brought to bear on us to allow Workhouses to be approved for juvenile defectives under 16 years of age, we have declined to do so unless separate accommodation is provided for them and arrangements made to enable them to receive such training as they may be capable of.

The Local Government Board have now issued "The Poor Law Institutions (Mental Defectives) Order, 1917," which contains simplified regulations applicable to section 37 institution as agreed in consultation with us.

We have also prepared a model form of reception agreement for use by Local Authorities and Boards of Guardians.

Up to January 1st, 1918, 50 Poor Law Institutions have been approved by us, and a very considerable further number were under consideration on that date.

The reports of the Commissioners who have visited Workhouses this year continue to reveal a large number of urgent cases, especially of mentally defective women of child-bearing age, who are passing in and out of the Workhouse, but for whom the Poor Law cannot provide continuous care. We trust that the approval of one or more Workhouses under section 37 in each county will to a certain extent provide temporarily for these cases, but we are convinced that this provision would be fruitful of far better results if the procedure for transferring mentally defective persons from the care of the Poor Law Guardians to the Local Authority could be simplified as suggested in our last Annual Report.

The number of exceptions applied for and obtained under section 30, proviso ii, of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and the Regulations made thereunder, during the last year, was as follows :—

Applied for	-	-	-	123
Certificates issued	-	-	-	60

These figures are not encouraging, and we feel sure that the complicated and difficult procedure involved is the cause of the small numbers of cases which have been dealt with in this manner.

In the course of the year the Metropolitan Asylums Board intimated their willingness to have the following premises, provided by that Board, namely :—

Darenth Industrial Colony, and	}	For trainable cases,
Bridge Industrial Home, Witham		
Leavesden and Caterham Asylums		For unimprovable adults,
Fountain Temporary Asylum	-	For idiot children,

approved under section 37 of the Act. We have been glad to avail ourselves of this generous offer and have, on the application of the London County Council as the local authority concerned, approved of the above-mentioned buildings and premises as a Certified Institution under the Act. It is hoped that ultimately provision may be able to be made for some 500 cases, but, for the present, considerable difficulties are being experienced in connection with the provision of an efficient staff. The Metropolitan Asylums Board have expressed the view that, in accepting patients, preference should be given

to those coming from London and the home counties, which will include Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, East and West Sussex, Berks, Bucks, and Herts. This arrangement, however, is not to preclude the reception of a suitable case from any other Local Authority, and the Metropolitan Asylums Board reserve to themselves the absolute right to accept or reject any particular case. It is not intended to reserve a particular number of beds for any Local Authority. The group of Institutions have been approved as one Certified Institution under the Act, which will be known as the Metropolitan Asylums Board Certified Institution, and orders made by judicial authorities will be made out in this form. The Metropolitan Asylums Board most generously have offered to receive cases at the actual average cost of maintenance of patients in the respective Institutions as ascertained from time to time.

In the present dearth of Certified Institutions, the offer of the Metropolitan Asylums Board has been most welcome and is likely to have most useful results.

We consider that it is the duty of Boards of Guardians, if they are of opinion that any defective requires more continuous care and protection than is possible under the Poor Law, to apply for the transference of the case to the charge of the Local Authority, in accordance with the Regulations made under section 30, proviso ii, of the Mental Deficiency Act. If, however, they do not take this course, they should at any rate inform the Local Authority concerned when any such defective is about to take his or her discharge from a Poor Law Institution. This information is necessary to enable the Local Authority to carry out their statutory duties under section 30 (a) of the Mental Deficiency Act and under Regulations 5 and 6 of the Provisional Regulations under the Act. It is there laid down that the Local Authorities should ascertain what defectives in their districts are subject to be dealt with, and that the Local Authorities should make use of all available sources of information, including among others "any poor law authority." Clearly, therefore, the Local Authorities are acting in accordance with their statutory powers and duties in asking for and receiving this information. It is manifestly impossible for officials of a Local Authority to visit Poor Law Institutions which are under the management of the Guardians to conduct a roving inquiry as to defectives residing therein. We think this matter should be the subject of friendly consultation and co-operation between the Guardians and the Local Authority, and that a very small amount of extra trouble would effect a great deal of good. In confirmation of our own opinion we know that the Local Government Board have advised their Inspectors that it is very desirable that the Local Authority should be communicated with when uncertified defectives coming within the definition of "urgent" are about to take their discharge from a Poor Law Institution. To show the necessity for this action we give the

following instance. At one of our inspections this year we found 16 defective women in one Workhouse, who had given birth to 30 illegitimate children. If these women had been reported to an authority with power to afford them continuous protection on the first occasion when they left the Workhouse, a great many of these undesirable births might have been prevented and much public expenditure saved. Further, we believe that the notification of such cases by the Guardians to the Local Authorities would tend to decrease the spread of venereal disease, for it should be remembered that mentally defective women are generally incapable of recognising the need for curative or preventive measures. The following case which was brought to the notice of a member of our Board by the medical officer of a Workhouse will serve to illustrate the above point. A mentally defective woman who had been in and out of the Workhouse many times was found to be suffering from venereal disease. After careful consideration the medical officer certified her under section 24 of the Lunacy Act. It was then ascertained that her settlement was in a neighbouring Union. She was accordingly transferred to that Union Workhouse. From thence she took her discharge as the medical officer of that Workhouse refused to certify her. After the lapse of some months she again came into the first Workhouse. She was still in a contagious condition, and the medical officer again certified her. She was then transferred a second time to her own Union, from whence she once more took her discharge. After a further period she appeared once more in the first Workhouse, where she eventually died of secondary syphilis. From the description given by the medical officer it is probable that she was a congenitally feeble-minded woman.

We think that all defectives should be reported on leaving the Workhouse, and that it should be left to the Local Authority to decide whether a case is "urgent."

By Order of the Board,

(Signed) MARRIOTT COOKE,
Chairman.

(Signed) O. E. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

20th June 1918.

Supplement.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

By E. O. LEWIS, D.Sc., Psychological Laboratory, Cambridge.

March 1918.

This year's report consists of two papers. The first deals with "The Psychological Problems of Mental Deficiency," and the second with "The Memory and Learning Processes of Feeble-minded Children."

1.—" *The Psychological Problems of Mental Deficiency.*"

In this paper some of the more generally accepted conclusions of recent psychological researches are discussed ; and a brief survey is made of the problems of mental deficiency in the solution of which the psychologist may in the near future render valuable service.

The vast majority of psychological researches of recent years in this field have dealt with the Binet scale. The enthusiastic reception given to the scale goes far to prove that it is an improvement upon the somewhat unsystematic methods that prevailed previously, and there are already indications that its use has brought about greater uniformity in the allotment of children and adolescents to schools and other institutions for the feeble-minded. During the last two or three years, however, there have been signs of distrust with regard to the claims that have been put forward on behalf of the Binet scale. In this paper it is maintained that the scientific accuracy of the scale has been considerably exaggerated, and too much significance has been attached to the statistics that have been amassed by the use of these tests. The Binet scale is an empirically constructed instrument, and the principles upon which it is based are not accepted by many students of genetic psychology.

The majority of the extensive researches conducted with the Binet scale prove that the most reliable part of it is that for the ages six to ten inclusive. The tests for the younger children are too easy, whereas those for the higher ages are decidedly too difficult. The latter defect has led to the exaggerated statistics of some foreign investigators as to the numbers of criminals, inebriates, &c. that are mentally defective. The Binet age of twelve, which many investigators have accepted as the lowest limit of normality for adolescents and adults, is probably too high ; and the mental age of ten would prove a more suitable line of cleavage between the normal and subnormal.

For the practical purpose of a preliminary examination, such as medical officers are called upon to make with large numbers in a limited time, it is suggested that the following two short series of Binet tests should be used. The two chief occasions on which such examinations are necessary are when an individual is a candidate for (1) a special school (age 8–10) and (2) a colony (age 16). The following tests were chosen chiefly because they have proved to be those in which there is the greatest disparity between the records of normal and defective subjects, and therefore may be regarded to have distinct diagnostic value.

Children's Tests.—Describe pictures, copy lozenge, count twenty backwards, execute three commissions, repeat a sentence of ten syllables.

Adults' Tests.—Interpret pictures, remember drawings, criticise absurd statements, comprehend difficult questions, define in terms superior to use.

A simple method of equal scores, *e.g.*, two points for each test, is suggested, partial scores being given for partially correct responses. If a child or adult fails to score eight out of the possible ten points, then the evidence, as far as it goes, suggests subnormality. It is scarcely necessary to add that such an examination cannot be regarded as final.

Another conclusion of practical importance which recent researches indicate is the unsatisfactoriness of educational retardation as a sole or even first criterion of subnormality. Pupils whose native ability seems to be but slightly below normal are frequently much retarded educationally.

The most promising field for psychological research in the near future, and one which presents practical problems of the greatest urgency, is that of border-line cases. It is probable that these constitute a class not less numerous than all the definitely defective cases added together. The chief incidence of this problem is felt in dealing with delinquents. Evidence supports the view that as regards *intellectual* powers the majority of recidivists are backward rather than defective; but when these are judged by the more essential standard of conduct they are decidedly subnormal. The real deficiency in the case of many psychotics (which seems to be preferable to the name "moral imbeciles") is to be found in the affective and volitional aspects of their mentality. The psycho-analytic school has elaborated a technique which is likely to yield valuable results in the study of psychotics. The few researches already attempted along these lines go far to prove that the anti-social tendencies of many delinquents are to be attributed to the mental conflicts and aberrations of childhood.

2.—“*The Memory and Learning Processes of Feeble-minded Children.*”

The following is a summary of the chief conclusions suggested by the data of this investigation :—

(1) A comparative study of the mental processes of retention, recollection, and learning, of normal and defective children, indicated that the disparity is greatest in the learning processes.

(2) When matter has been thoroughly memorised, the defective subjects compare favourably with normals during the initial stages of forgetting; but the majority of defectives are distinctly inferior in the ability to recall more remote memories, which may be attributed to the fact that in recalling these memories, the potency of many-sided associations, which defectives seem unable to establish, is of relatively greater importance than retentiveness.

(3) The defective, as compared with the normal individual, finds much greater difficulty in recalling than recognising. He seems distinctly weak in the power of evoking ideas. Perseveration inhibits the process of recalling considerably in the case of the feeble-minded.

(4) The learning of the defective is a somewhat piecemeal process, and often chaotic.

(5) The defective experiences great difficulty in learning completely, which is probably due to uneconomical distribution of attention.

(6) The longer the series to be memorised, the greater the disparity between normal and subnormal records.

(7) The sectional method of learning proved more economical than the entire method with the majority of the defective subjects, whereas the contrary was true of the records of normals.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Additions, alterations, and improvements - - - - -	35
Admiralty, The - - - - -	30
Admissions :	
Rates in 1917 - - - - -	13
To care in 1917 - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
First, proportion of - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Fall in rate of - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
To County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	17, 32
After-care of persons discharged from Institutions for the Insane -	4
Agatha Stacey Home - - - - -	68
Allerton Priory, Liverpool - - - - -	65, 66
Amalgamation of the Board of Control, the Masters in Lunacy and the Chancery Visitors - - - - -	6
Amendment of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Approved Homes - - - - -	59, 71
Arniston, Isleworth - - - - -	70
Asylums (<i>see</i> County and Borough Asylums) :	
Decrease of insane in - - - - -	8, 32
Dysentery in - - - - -	18-20, 22, 23, 45-48
Numbers in, on 1st January 1918 - - - - -	8, 9, 31
Private patients in - - - - -	9, 11, 31
Zymotic diseases in - - - - -	39-48
Attendants - - - - -	33, 35
Average weekly cost (Appendix B., Table IV.) - - - - -	33-35
Avonhurst, Burgess Hill - - - - -	70
 Berks Asylum - - - - -	32
,, defectives - - - - -	77
Bethel Hospital - - - - -	48
Bigod's Hall, Dunmow - - - - -	65, 67
Binet scale - - - - -	79, 80
Bishopstone House - - - - -	50
Board of Control - - - - -	1, 6, 55
,, Education - - - - -	66
Boarders (<i>see</i> Voluntary Boarders).	
Boarding out of Asylum patients in Workhouses, s. 26, Lunacy Act, 1890 - - - - -	9
Borough Asylums (<i>see</i> County and Borough Asylums).	
Bradford (Daisy Hill) Workhouse - - - - -	74
Brecon and Radnor Asylum - - - - -	46
Brentry, Westbury-on-Trym - - - - -	65, 66
Brentwood Asylum - - - - -	39, 41
Bridge Industrial Home, Witham - - - - -	76
Brislington House - - - - -	50
Bristol Asylum - - - - -	33
Brixton Prison - - - - -	39
Broadmoor Asylum (Criminal) - - - - -	39, 49
Brockhall - - - - -	68
Bucks defectives - - - - -	77
Building and repairs expenditure - - - - -	33

	PAGE
Cane Hill (London County) Asylum - - - - -	44
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke Joint Asylum - - - - -	46
Casualties (<i>see</i> Suicides and Fatalities).	
Caterham Metropolitan District Asylum - - - - -	76
Causes contributing to Death-rate - - - - -	18
„ of death - - - - -	16, 18-23
„ „ high Death-rate - - - - -	22, 23
„ „ Insanity - - - - -	7
Central Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective - - - - -	62
Certificate of Exception (sec. 30 (ii) Mental Deficiency Act) - - - - -	4, 76, 77
Certified Houses - - - - -	59, 70
„ Institutions - - - - -	65-70
Chancery Visitors - - - - -	6
Changes among licensees - - - - -	50, 51
„ „ medical superintendents - - - - -	32, 33
Chiswick House - - - - -	50
Classification of discharged insane sailors and soldiers - - - - -	2, 11, 23-31
„ „ insane patients - - - - -	10-12
Clerks to visiting committees (Appendix C.) - - - - -	31
Colitis (<i>see</i> Dysentery).	
Comparison with Death-rates in previous years - - - - -	18
Contributions towards Expenses of Societies - - - - -	63
Cost of weekly maintenance in County and Borough Asylums (Appendix B., Table IV.) - - - - -	33-35
County and Borough Asylums (Appendix C.) - - - - -	9-12, 16-23
Admissions to - - - - -	32
Alterations, additions, and improvements - - - - -	35
Attendants at - - - - -	33
Average weekly cost of maintenance at (Appendix B., Table IV.) - - - - -	33-35
Brave conduct of an Attendant - - - - -	35
Causes of high Death-rate - - - - -	22, 23
Changes among Medical Superintendents - - - - -	32, 33
Clerks to visitors (Appendix C.) - - - - -	31
Condition and general management - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Deaths in - - - - -	32
Discharges from - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Fatalities - - - - -	36-39
Finance - - - - -	33-35
Insane in, numbers of - - - - -	9-12, 31
„ classification of - - - - -	9-12, 31
List of (Appendix C.) - - - - -	31
Medical Superintendents (Appendix C.) - - - - -	31-33
„ staff, effect of the War on - - - - -	31
Number of - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Post-mortems - - - - -	32
Private patients in - - - - -	9, 11, 31
Recovery rate - - - - -	32
Suicides - - - - -	36, 37
Total expenditure (Appendix B., Table IV.) - - - - -	33
Zymotic diseases - - - - -	39-48
Court House, South Petherton - - - - -	71
Criminal Asylums (<i>see</i> Broadmoor and Rampton) - - - - -	9, 10, 13, 49
„ Lunatics - - - - -	9, 10, 12
Cumoor Rise - - - - -	68

	PAGE
Daily average number of insane resident	13, 17, 47, 48
Darenth Metropolitan District Asylum	75, 76
Death-rate (<i>see</i> Mortality Rates).	
Deaths :	
In 1917	14-23
In County and Borough Asylums	16-23, 32, 39-48
From dysentery	18-20, 22, 23, 45-48
„ enteric fever	18-20, 39-45
Rates in 1917	14-23, 32, 48
(<i>See</i> Fatalities and Suicides.)	
Defectives and lunatics in workhouses	9, 10, 12, 59, 72-78
„ in private houses	71, 72
„ “Places of Safety”	62
„ statistics of	57-59, 64, 70-72
„ supervision of	6
„ Teaching and training of	58, 60-62
Derby Borough Asylum	46
Devon and Exeter Home of Refuge, Exeter	65-67
Diarrhœa in Asylums in 1917	45-46
Diploma in Mental Diseases	5
Discharges :	
From County and Borough Asylums	13, 32
Not recovered	13, 14, 32
Ratio to admissions	13, 14, 32-48
Recovered	13, 14, 32, 48
Distribution of insane patients	9-12
Duties of the Board of Control	1
Dysentery :	
Cases of, in County and Borough Asylums in 1917	45-48
Deaths from	16, 18-23
Incidence rate per 1,000 inmates	47, 48
Statistics (Appendix B., Table V.)	45-48
Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1914	4, 5
Eligibility for Pension of insane sailors and soldiers	31
Enteric fever	18, 39-45
Essex Asylums :	
Brentwood, q.v.	
Severalls, q.v.	
Essex defectives	77
Etiological Factors	7
Exception, Certificate of (sec. 30 (ii) Mental Deficiency Act)	4, 76, 77
Exchequer Contribution	6, 57, 62, 63
Expenditure on maintenance, &c.	33-35
Extension of the powers of the Board of Control	6
Farfield Girls' Training Home, Armley, Leeds	65, 66
Farmfield, Horley	59, 64, 65
Fatalities in 1917 :	
Death after eating fibrous roots	37, 38
„ by scalding	38
„ after drinking floor polish	39
Manslaughter	39
Feeble-minded women	4
Fernhurst, Ealing	70
Fiddington House	50

	PAGE
Finance Bill, 1914 - - - - -	6
„ in County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	33-35
First admissions - - - - -	13, 32
Fountain Metropolitan District Asylum - - - - -	76
Gateshead Asylum - - - - -	46
Gloucester Asylum - - - - -	33, 39, 40
Grants for Scientific Research - - - - -	63
„ to “after-care” associations - - - - -	5
„ to Local Authorities - - - - -	63
„ to Societies - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Greta Bank - - - - -	50
Guardianship, Provision of - - - - -	6, 59, 71, 72
Herts defectives - - - - -	77
Hospitals, naval and military - - - - -	9-11, 13, 49
„ registered - - - - -	9-14, 48
„ Boarders in - - - - -	48
„ Patients in - - - - -	9-14, 48
„ Statistics - - - - -	9-12, 48
House of Help, Bath - - - - -	65, 67, 71
Houses (<i>see</i> Licensed Houses and Certified Houses).	
Illegal charge (<i>see</i> Prosecutions).	
Incipient mental disorder - - - - -	3-5
Inebriates Act, 1898 - - - - -	66
Inquisition, lunatics by - - - - -	11, 51
Insane sailors and soldiers - - - - -	2, 11, 23-31
Insane patients :	
Admissions in 1917 - - - - -	13
Boarded out in workhouses - - - - -	9
Classification of - - - - -	9-12
Criminal - - - - -	9, 10, 12
Daily average number resident - - - - -	13
Deaths in 1917 - - - - -	14
Decrease in numbers of - - - - -	8-14
Detention, under, January 1st, 1918 - - - - -	8, 9, 13, 14
Discharged recovered in 1917 - - - - -	13-14
„ not recovered in 1917 - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Distribution of - - - - -	9-12
Pauper, number and distribution - - - - -	9, 12
„ decrease - - - - -	12
Private, number and distribution of - - - - -	9, 11
Proportion of, notified under care 1 January 1918 - - - - -	10-12
Recovery, rate of - - - - -	13, 14
Summary, 1 January 1918 - - - - -	9
Insanity :	
Decrease of - - - - -	8, 10
Statistics of - - - - -	8-12
Instructions relating to Service Patients - - - - -	25-30
Kent defectives - - - - -	77
Kingsdown Houses - - - - -	50
Lancashire Asylum : Lancaster, q.v.	
Lancaster Asylum - - - - -	64
Leavesden Metropolitan District Asylum - - - - -	76

	PAGE
Leeds defectives - - - - -	66
Licensed Houses :	
Changes among licensees - - - - -	50, 51
Metropolitan - - - - -	9, 49, 50
Patients in, number of - - - - -	9, 49
Provincial - - - - -	9, 49-51
Patients in, number of - - - - -	9, 49
Statistics (Appendix B., Table II.) - - - - -	9-12, 49, 50
Suicides in, - - - - -	50
Lincolnshire Asylum - - - - -	39, 44, 45
Liverpool Magdalen Home, Liverpool - - - - -	65, 67
Local Authorities, Grants to - - - - -	63
,, Education Authorities - - - - -	4
London County Asylum : Cane Hill, q.v.	
,, Council - - - - -	76
Lunatics and defectives in workhouses - - - - -	9, 10, 12, 59, 72-78
,, by Inquisition - - - - -	11, 51
Maghull (State Institution) (<i>see</i> Moss Side).	
Maintenance, average weekly cost of (Appendix B., Table IV.)	33-35
,, expenditure on - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Malling Place - - - - -	51
Masters in Lunacy - - - - -	6
Mead House - - - - -	50
Medical Staff - - - - -	31-33
,, Superintendents, List of (Appendix C.) - - - - -	31
,, Changes among, in 1917 - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Mental defectives in workhouses - - - - -	6
,, teaching and training of - - - - -	58, 60-62
,, deficiency - - - - -	53-80
,, , Urgent cases of - - - - -	77, 78
,, disease and mental defect, Research in - - - - -	63, 79, 80
,, Treatment Bill - - - - -	5
Metropolitan District Asylums :	
Certified under Sec. 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act - - - - -	76, 77
Insane in - - - - -	9, 10, 12, 72
Middlesbrough Asylum - - - - -	46
Military Hospital - - - - -	9-11, 13, 49
Ministry of Pensions - - - - -	2, 25-30
Mortality rates - - - - -	14-23, 32
Moss Side, Maghull - - - - -	63, 64
Naval Hospital - - - - -	9-11, 13, 49
Netley (<i>see</i> Military Hospital).	
Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum - - - - -	33
Notification of defective children - - - - -	4
Nottingham Borough Asylum - - - - -	8, 9
,, County ,, - - - - -	53
Numbers of the insane - - - - -	8, 9
Nurses (<i>see</i> Attendants).	
Obituary in 1917 :	
Dr. Murdoch (Berks Asylum) - - - - -	32
Dr. Smyth (Gloucester Asylum) - - - - -	33
Dr. Callcott (late of Newcastle Asylum) - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Dr. Fielding (Bethel Hospital) - - - - -	43

	PAGE
Obituary in 1917— <i>cont.</i>	
Dr. S. Tuke (Chiswick House) - - - - -	50
Dr. Sutherland (Otto House) - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Lt. E. C. MacBryan (Kingsdown House) - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Dr. Hayes Newington (Ticehurst) - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Otto House - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Outdoor pauper insane, numbers and proportion of - - -	9, 10, 12
Patients, summary and distribution of insane - - - - -	8-10
<i>Criminal</i> , statistics of - - - - -	9, 10, 12
<i>Pauper</i> , statistics of - - - - -	9-12, 31
Distribution of - - - - -	9, 12
In Asylums - - - - -	9, 12, 31
Proportion under care - - - - -	12
In Workhouses - - - - -	9, 12, 72
<i>Private</i> , statistics of - - - - -	9, 11
In Hospitals - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
In Asylums - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Proportion under care - - - - -	11
Single patients - - - - -	9-11, 51
(<i>And see under Insane Patients.</i>)	
Pauper patients (<i>see Patients</i>).	
Phthisis (<i>see Tuberculosis</i>).	
Places of safety - - - - -	62
Poor Law Institutions (<i>see Workhouses</i>).	
Post-mortem examinations - - - - -	32
Prison Commissioners - - - - -	65
Private patients (<i>see Patients</i>).	
Proportion of insane under care in different Institutions -	10-12
Prosecutions :	
Illegal charge :	
<i>R. v. Lunn</i> - - - - -	52, 53
Indecent assault :	
<i>R. v. Walter Birks</i> - - - - -	53
Provision for the care of insane sailors and soldiers -	2, 11, 23-31
„ of guardianship - - - - -	6, 59, 71, 72
Rampton Asylum (Criminal) - - - - -	49
Rates of recovery and death in 1917 - - - - -	14-23, 32, 48
Recommendations to the Reconstruction Committee - - -	5, 6
Reconstruction Committee - - - - -	1-8
Recovery rate in County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	32
Registered Hospitals (<i>see Hospitals</i>).	
Relative distribution of pauper insane - - - - -	12
Repairs and building expenditure - - - - -	33
Research in Mental Disease and Mental Defect - - - - -	63, 79, 80
Riverhead House - - - - -	50
Salop Asylum - - - - -	35
St. Andrew's Nursing Home, Isleworth - - - - -	70
St. Elizabeth's „ Much Hadham - - - - -	68
St. Luke's Hospital - - - - -	68
St. Margaret's, Bedford Park - - - - -	70
St. Mary's Home, Painswick - - - - -	68
St. Paul's House, St. Leonards-on-Sea - - - - -	71

	PAGE
Scaleshor Park (West Riding) Asylum - - - - -	46
Scientific Research into Mental Disease and Mental Defect -	63, 79, 80
Section 37 (Mental Deficiency Act, 1913) - - - - -	59, 75-77
"Service" patients - - - - -	2, 11, 23-31
Severalls Asylum - - - - -	43, 44
Single Care Defectives - - - - -	71, 72
„ Patients, statistics - - - - -	9-14, 51
Societies, Contributions towards expenses of - - - - -	63
Starcross (<i>see</i> Western Counties' Institution).	
State Institutions for defectives - - - - -	59, 63-65
Statistical Tables - 7, 9-13, 15-18, 20, 31-34, 42, 46-49, 51, 57, 59, 63, 64, 70-72	
Statistics of the insane and defectives (<i>see</i> Statistical Tables).	
Stoke Park Colony - - - - -	68
Storthes Hall Asylum (Kirk Burton) - - - - -	39, 42
Suicides - - - - -	36, 37, 50, 52
Burning - - - - -	37
Cutting throat - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Hanging - - - - -	36
Strangulation - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Suffocation - - - - -	37
Summary of insane patients - - - - -	9
„ of mental defectives - - - - -	59
Superintendents, changes among - - - - -	32, 33
Supervision of defectives - - - - -	6
Supplement - - - - -	79, 80
Surrey defectives - - - - -	77
Sussex, East, defectives - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
„ West - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Tables in Text :	
Administration of Grants - - - - -	63
Admissions and deaths, 1914-1917 - - - - -	17
„ , discharges, and deaths in 1917 - - - - -	13
„ of patients in County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	32
Ages at death - - - - -	15
Approved Homes, patients on 1st January 1918 - - - - -	71
Average weekly cost per head for County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	34
Causes of death - - - - -	15, 16
„ of deaths in Asylums with high mortality rates - - - - -	20
„ of insanity - - - - -	7
Certified Houses, patients on 1st January 1918 - - - - -	70
Classification of patients in County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	31
„ of patients in Licensed Houses - - - - -	49
Comparison of death rates - - - - -	18
Defectives in Private Houses - - - - -	71
Discharges of patients in County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	32
Dysentery in Asylums, 1917 :	
In groups of Asylums - - - - -	48
Proportion per 1,000 inmates - - - - -	<i>ib.</i>
Monthly incidence - - - - -	46
Enteric fever in Storthes Hall Asylum - - - - -	42
Financial expenditure in County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	33

Tables in Text—*cont.*

	PAGE
Increase or decrease in 1917 - - - - -	47
Number of Single Patients - - - - -	51
„ of patients in Metropolitan District Asylums and Workhouses - - - - -	72
Proportion per cent. of total number of notified insane under care on January 1st, 1917 (Distribution)	10
„ „ of private patients (Distribution) - - -	11
„ „ of pauper patients („) - - -	12
State Institution, Farmfield, patients on 1st January 1918 -	64
Summary of insane patients - - - - -	9
„ of mental defectives - - - - -	57, 59
Teaching and training of defectives - - - - -	58, 60-62
The Friars, Bridgwater - - - - -	71
The Girls' Training Home, Clapton - - - - -	68
The Memory and Learning Processes of Feeble-minded Children -	80
The Metropolitan Asylums Board - - - - -	76, 77
„ „ „ „ Certified Institution - - - - -	77
The Poor Law Institutions (Mental Defectives) Order, 1917 -	76
The Psychological Problems of Mental Deficiency - - -	79, 80
Ticehurst House - - - - -	50-51
Training of defectives - - - - -	58, 60-62
Treasury, The - - - - -	25, 30
Tuberculosis, deaths from - - - - -	16, 18-23
Union Workhouses (<i>see</i> Workhouses).	
Urgent cases of mental deficiency - - - - -	77, 78
Variation in Asylum Mortality - - - - -	19
Venereal disease - - - - -	4
Voluntary Associations - - - - -	61, 62
„ boarders - - - - -	5, 48-50
„ „ in public asylums and single care - - -	5
War Hospitals - - - - -	2, 22, 31
„ Office - - - - -	2, 23, 30
„ Pensions Statutory Committee, &c. - - -	24, 30
Westcroft, Ilkley - - - - -	70
West Ham Asylum - - - - -	33
„ Malling Place (Malling Place, q.v.).	
Westminster Diocesan Education Fund - - - - -	67
Wight, Isle of, Asylum - - - - -	46
Workhouses - - - - -	9, 10, 12, 59, 72-78
Approval under s. 37 (Mental Deficiency Act) - - -	75, 77
Insane in, statistics of - - - - -	9, 10, 12, 72
Defectives in, statistics of - - - - -	59
Boarding of Asylum patients in - - - - -	9
Lunatics and defectives in - - - - -	9, 10, 12, 59, 72-78
Cases certified under the Lunacy Acts - - - - -	72-74, 78
Cases not certified under the Lunacy Acts - - -	72-74
“Places of Safety” - - - - -	62
Wye House - - - - -	51
Yarmouth (<i>see</i> Naval Hospital).	
Yatton Hall, Yatton - - - - -	65, 66, 68
York City Asylum - - - - -	46

Yorkshire West Riding Asylums :

- Scalebor Park, q.v.

Storthes Hall, q.v.

Zymotic diseases in Asylums - - - - - 39-48

Part II. contains—

Appendices A and B.—Statistical Tables.

„ C.—List of Asylums, Mental Defective Institutions, &c.

FOR OFFICIAL USE.

LUNACY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY.



FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

FOR THE YEAR 1917.

PART II.

LONDON :
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2, and 28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1 ;
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER ; 1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF ;
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH ;
or from E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1918.

Price 4s. Net.

PART II.

CONTENTS.

APPENDIX	- - - - -	p. 1
----------	-----------	------

APPENDICES.

Appendix A. :		PAGE
Tables :		
I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, 1899, and 1909 to 1918, inclusive - - - - -		1
II.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind to the Population in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, 1899, and 1909 to 1918, inclusive - - - - -		5
III.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the Number of Patients admitted into all Institutions for Lunatics in England and Wales, and into Single Charge, to the Number of the whole Population in England and Wales, for each of the Years 1869, 1879, 1889, 1899, and 1908 to 1917, inclusive - - - - -		7
IV.—Statistics of Patients in Institutions for Lunatics and Single Care in each of the Years 1908 to 1917, inclusive -		9
V.—Showing the proportion [per Cent.] of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding Transfers and re-certifications under Section 38), in 10-year periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908, and in each of the Years 1908 to 1917, inclusive - -		17
VI.—Showing the Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident in 10-year periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908, and in each of the Years 1908 to 1917, inclusive - -		19
VII.—Recovery and Mortality rates in five-year periods, 1873 to 1917 inclusive - - - - -		21
VIII.—Showing the Distribution of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind (under the Lunacy Acts) on the 1st of January in each of the Years 1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, 1904, and 1909 to 1918, inclusive - - - - -		23
IX. AND IXA.—Showing the Primary Cause of Death in the Cases of all Patients who died in Institutions for Lunatics and in Single Care during 1917 - - -		24
IXB.-IXF.—Showing the Primary Cause of Death of all Patients who died in County and Borough Asylums in 1917, with Mortality Rates - - - - -		26

Appendix B.:

PAGE

Tables :

I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in Metropolitan District Asylums on 1st January 1918 - - - - -	32
II.—Showing the Number of all Lunatics in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and in Single Charge on 1st January 1917 and 1st January 1918 ; the Number of Admissions, Re-Admissions, Transfers, Discharges, Recoveries, Deaths, Post-mortem Examinations, and average Numbers resident during the Year 1917 ; with percentages of Recoveries and Deaths - - - - -	33
III.—Showing the Number of Criminal Lunatics in County and Borough Asylums, &c. (as above), on 1st January 1917 and 1st January 1918, with the Number of their Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during 1917 -	45
IV.—Showing, as regards County and Borough Asylums, the Total Expenditure ; the Average Weekly Cost of, and the Weekly Charge for, Patients during the year ended 31st March 1917, and the Total Expense of Building and Land during the same year - - - -	49
V.—Statistics of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in County and Borough Asylums in 1917 - - - - -	57

Appendix C.:

List of Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, Superintendents and Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors of Asylums ; and Clerks to Visitors, and Medical Visitors, of Licensed Houses - - - - -	59
List of Certified Institutions, Certified Houses, and Approved Homes, under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, with Names of Managers, or Owners, and Clerks to Visitors, and Number and Class of Patients - - - - -	70

Appendix A. to Fourth Report

Appendix A.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Imbeciles, in the Years **1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, 1899, 1909, 1914**

Notes.—(1) Patients in the Institutions which, prior to April 1st, 1914, were known as Idiot Establishments.
 (2) Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private."

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		In Provincial Licensed Houses.		In State Institution	
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylum
1859	Private -	122	105	562	661	657	624	714	666	164	-
	Pauper -	6,887	8,404	102	108	440	794	455	450	-	-
	Criminal	242	84	122	18	31	5	137	43	-	-
	Total -	7,251	8,593	786	787	1,128	1,423	1,306	1,159	164	-
1869	Private -	107	118	666	774	919	722	674	666	209	-
	Pauper -	12,148	14,382	204	205	311	709	271	334	-	-
	Criminal	79	33	3	3	2	-	42	11	-	375
	Total -	12,334	14,533	873	982	1,232	1,431	987	1,011	209	375
1879	Private -	216	260	809	986	980	829	682	766	325†	-
	Pauper -	17,350	20,885	24	33	174	382	163	278	-	-
	Criminal	112	48	1	1	2	-	52	20	-	374
	Total -	17,678	21,193	834	1,020	1,156	1,211	897	1,064	325†	374
1889	Private -	396	473	958	1,201	737	756	567	759	268‡	-
	Pauper -	22,863	27,846	20	26	378	497	134	165	-	-
	Criminal	92	24	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	471
	Total -	23,351	28,343	979	1,227	1,115	1,253	704	924	268‡	471
1899	Private -	628	806	1,069	1,396	610	825	503	782	246	-
	Pauper -	31,709	38,516	19	17	396	517	240	355	-	-
	Criminal	116	20	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	481
	Total -	32,453	39,342	1,089	1,414	1,006	1,342	744	1,137	246	481
1909	Private -	1,189	1,827	1,056	1,505	530	874	486	853	167	-
	Pauper -	43,217	49,524	-	-	28	75	3	-	-	1
	Criminal	137	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	622
	Total -	44,543	51,384	1,057	1,505	558	949	489	853	167	623
1910	Private -	1,293	1,895	1,035	1,502	534	918	475	834	163	-
	Pauper -	43,997	50,217	-	-	29	83	3	-	-	1
	Criminal	147	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	637
	Total -	45,437	52,143	1,036	1,502	563	1,001	478	834	163	638

† And 17 females.

‡ And 21 females.

Appendix A.

Persons of Unsound Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the **1899**, and **1909—1918**, inclusive.

have been excluded throughout this and subsequent Tables.
 "Pauper," and previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Increase.		
Ordinary Workhouses.		Metropolitan District Asylums.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
-	-	-	-	49	73	2,268	2,129	4,397	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,449	3,349	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,498	3,422	16,568	19,912	36,480	-	-	-
Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.											
-	-	-	-	138	186	2,713	2,466	5,179	44	34	78
4,899	6,282	-	-	2,908	4,079	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533
-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)
4,899	6,282	-	-	3,046	4,265	23,955	28,590	52,545	738	868	1,606
-	-	-	-	192	280	3,204	3,138	6,342	49	67	116
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,378	3,852	27,074	34,450	61,524	633	846	1,479
-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,570	4,132	30,819	37,766	68,585	686	918	1,604
-	-	-	-	187	255	3,113	3,465	6,578	(d)	33	24
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,426	3,504	33,665	41,703	75,368	659	725	1,384
-	-	-	-	-	-	567	171	738	3	(e)	2
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,613	3,759	37,345	45,339	82,684	653	757	1,410
-	-	-	-	166	249	3,222	4,058	7,280	11	59	70
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,394	3,566	42,798	52,384	95,182	913	1,068	1,981
-	-	-	-	-	-	599	186	785	3	2	5
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,560	3,815	46,619	56,628	103,247	927	1,129	2,056
Annual Increase.											
-	-	-	-	181	376	3,609	5,435	9,044	86	197	283
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,154	3,332	53,957	62,773	116,730	1,195	1,187	2,382
-	-	-	-	-	-	760	257	1,017	18	16	34
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,335	3,708	58,326	68,465	126,791	1,299	1,400	2,699
-	-	-	-	193	400	3,693	5,549	9,242	84	114	198
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,181	3,458	54,690	63,547	118,237	733	774	1,507
-	-	-	-	-	-	785	251	1,036	25	(f)	19
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,374	3,858	59,168	69,347	128,515	842	882	1,724

(a) Decrease, 3.

(b) Decrease, 2.

(c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year).

(d) Decrease, 9.

(e) Decrease, 1.

(f) Decrease, 6.

Appendix A. to Fourth Report

TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metro- politan Licensed Houses.		In Pro- vincial Licensed Houses.		In State Institutions.		
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.	
											Males.	F.
1911	Private -	1,335	2,030	1,069	1,551	537	904	464	826	167	-	-
	Pauper -	44,808	51,369	-	-	21	76	4	4	-	1	-
	Criminal	168	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	231
	Total -	46,311	53,431	1,070	1,551	558	980	468	830	167	664	231
1912	Private -	1,413	2,171	1,053	1,491	541	912	473	845	174	-	-
	Pauper -	45,612	52,009	-	-	21	79	188	226	-	1	-
	Criminal	184	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	672	227
	Total -	47,209	54,221	1,054	1,491	562	991	661	1,071	174	673	227
1913	Private -	1,472	2,288	1,059	1,539	557	896	448	854	170	-	-
	Pauper -	46,613	53,220	-	-	26	64	214	262	-	1	-
	Criminal	202	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701	233
	Total -	48,287	55,555	1,059	1,539	583	960	662	1,116	170	702	233
1914	Private -	1,443	2,342	1,063	1,562	529	898	445	841	177	-	-
	Pauper -	47,544	53,994	-	-	30	86	220	302	-	1	-
	Criminal	149	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740	244
	Total -	49,136	56,368	1,063	1,562	559	984	665	1,143	177	741	244
1915	Private -	1,463	2,408	1,066	1,540	532	890	460	863	186	-	-
	Pauper -	48,469	54,888	-	-	29	88	232	319	-	1	-
	Criminal	121	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	715	227
	Total -	50,053	57,329	1,066	1,540	561	978	692	1,182	186	716	227
1916	Private -	1,413	2,394	1,040	1,555	524	898	448	872	191	-	-
	Pauper -	46,994	53,790	-	-	22	76	234	324	-	1	-
	Criminal	64	19	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	726	227
	Total -	48,471	56,203	1,041	1,556	546	974	682	1,196	191	727	227
1917	Private -	1,447	2,430	980	1,448	518	975	425	873	222	-	-
	Pauper -	45,585	52,538	-	-	17	70	234	322	-	2	-
	Criminal	49	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	729	235
	Total -	47,081	54,981	981	1,449	535	1,045	659	1,195	222	731	235
1918	Private -	2,514	2,476	931	1,414	497	925	398	879	233	-	-
	Pauper -	40,328	50,423	-	-	16	65	200	318	-	3	-
	Criminal	57	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	689	217
	Total -	42,899	52,912	932	1,416	513	990	598	1,197	233	692	217

				Males.	Females.	Total.
The average Annual Increase in the Ten years from 1908 to 1918.	{	Private	- -	121	82	203
		Pauper	- -	251*	223	28*
		Criminal	- -	1	1*	-
		Total	- -	129*	304	175

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in England and Wales, on the 1st January in 1889, 1899, and 1909—1918, inclusive.

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Annual Increase.		
Ordinary Workhouses.		Metropolitan District Asylums.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
—	—	—	—	203	408	3,775	5,719	9,494	82	170	252
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,137	3,321	55,686	64,783	120,469	996	1,236	2,232
—	—	—	—	—	—	832	263	1,095	47	12	59
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,340	3,729	60,293	70,765	131,058	1,125	1,418	2,543
—	—	—	—	209	431	3,863	5,850	9,713	88	131	219
5,424	6,467	3,568	3,703	2,139	3,210	56,953	65,694	122,647	1,267	911	2,178
—	—	—	—	—	—	857	268	1,125	25	5	30
5,424	6,467	3,568	3,703	2,348	3,641	61,673	71,812	133,485	1,380	1,047	2,427
—	—	—	—	218	441	3,924	6,018	9,942	61	168	229
5,465	6,593	3,567	3,705	2,115	3,237	58,001	67,081	125,082	1,048	1,387	2,435
—	—	—	—	—	—	903	280	1,183	46	12	58
5,465	6,593	3,567	3,705	2,333	3,678	62,828	73,379	136,207	1,155	1,567	2,722
—	—	—	—	(i)168	(i)376	3,825	6,019	9,844	(d)	1	(e)
5,621	6,639	3,588	3,711	2,082	3,228	59,086	67,960	127,046	1,085	879	1,964
—	—	—	—	—	—	889	276	1,165	(f)	(g)	(h)
5,621	6,639	3,588	3,711	2,250	3,604	63,800	74,255	138,055	972	876	1,848
—	—	—	—	172	388	3,879	6,089	9,968	54	70	124
5,792	6,982	3,675	3,756	1,998	3,173	60,196	69,206	129,402	1,110	1,246	2,356
—	—	—	—	—	—	836	260	1,096	(k)	(l)	(m)
5,792	6,982	3,675	3,756	2,170	3,561	64,911	75,555	140,466	1,111	1,300	2,411
—	—	—	—	182	384	3,798	6,103	9,901	Annual Decrease.		
5,833	6,962	3,515	3,622	1,843	3,033	58,442	67,807	126,249	81	(n)	67
—	—	—	—	—	—	791	247	1,038	1,754	1,399	3,153
5,833	6,962	3,515	3,622	2,025	3,417	63,031	74,157	137,188	45	13	58
—	—	—	—	173	385	3,765	6,111	9,876	33	(o)	25
5,668	6,948	3,403	3,714	1,740	2,884	56,649	66,476	123,125	1,793	1,331	3,124
—	—	—	—	—	—	779	249	1,028	12	(p)	10
5,668	6,948	3,403	3,714	1,913	3,269	61,193	72,836	134,029	1,838	1,321	3,159
—	—	—	—	158	365	4,731	6,059	10,790	(q)	52	(r)
5,097	6,746	3,005	3,471	1,610	2,790	50,259	63,813	114,072	6,390	2,663	9,053
—	—	—	—	—	—	747	232	979	32	17	49
5,097	6,746	3,005	3,471	1,768	3,155	55,737	70,104	125,841	5,456	2,732	8,188

(d) Decrease, 99.

(e) Decrease, 98.

(f) Decrease, 14.

(g) Decrease, 4.

(h) Decrease, 18.

(i) As from 1st January 1914, Chancery Single Patients have been excluded from these statistics.

(k) Decrease, 53.

(l) Decrease, 16.

(m) Decrease, 69.

(n) Increase, 14.

(o) Increase, 8.

(p) Increase, 2.

(q) Increase, 966.

(r) Increase, 914.

* Average annual Decrease.

Appendix A. to Fourth Report

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and
1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “Private” and some were “Pauper,”
entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the Middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		CRIMINAL.		TOTAL.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,268	2,129	13,768	17,633	532	150	16,568	19,912	36,480
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	2,713	2,466	20,741	25,991	501	133	23,955	28,590	52,545
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,204	3,138	27,074	34,450	541	178	30,819	37,766	68,585
1889	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	3,113	3,465	33,665	41,703	567	171	37,345	45,339	82,684
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	3,222	4,058	42,798	52,384	599	186	46,619	56,628	103,247
1909	17,132,182	18,291,623	35,423,805	3,609	5,435	53,957	62,773	760	257	58,326	68,465	126,791
1910	17,310,586	18,481,316	35,791,902	3,693	5,549	54,690	63,547	785	251	59,168	69,347	128,515
1911	17,503,377	18,686,308	36,189,685	3,775	5,719	55,686	64,783	832	263	60,293	70,765	131,058
1912	17,596,806	18,785,650	36,382,456	3,863	5,850	56,953	65,694	857	268	61,673	71,812	133,485
1913	17,705,259	18,900,967	36,606,226	3,924	6,018	58,001	67,081	903	280	62,828	73,379	136,207
1914	17,877,052	19,083,632	36,960,684	3,825	6,019	59,086	67,960	889	276	63,800	74,255	138,055
1915	17,903,265	19,365,342	37,268,607*	3,879	6,089	60,196	69,206	836	260	64,911	75,555	140,466
1916	18,036,607	19,500,000	37,536,607*	3,798	6,103	58,442	67,807	791	247	63,031	74,157	137,188
1917	17,952,534	19,625,700	37,578,234*	3,765	6,111	56,649	66,476	779	249	61,193	72,836	134,029
1918	17,952,534	19,625,700	37,578,234*	4,731	6,059	50,259	63,813	747	232	55,737	70,104	125,841

* Estimate includes armed forces belonging to England and Wales serving either at home or abroad. No estimate for 1918 being yet available, that for 1917 is used, and the ratios, being subject to revision, are printed in italics.

Persons of Unsound Mind to the Population, in England and Wales, on the **1889, 1899, and 1909—1918**, inclusive.

and previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable are, therefore, technically "Private."

RATIO (per 10,000).									Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Lunatic.		
Private Lunatics to Population.		Pauper Lunatics to Population.		Criminal Lunatics to Population.		Total Lunatics to Population.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2·36	2·11	14·33	17·49	·56	·15	17·25	19·75	18·53	580	506	540
2·51	2·16	19·17	22·80	·46	·12	22·14	25·08	23·64	452	399	423
2·59	2·41	21·92	26·45	·44	·14	24·95	29·00	27·03	401	345	370
2·26	2·36	24·40	28·46	·41	·12	27·07	30·94	29·06	369	323	344
2·09	2·46	27·75	31·83	·39	·11	30·23	34·40	32·38	331	291	309
2·11	2·97	31·49	34·32	·44	·14	34·04	37·43	35·79	294	267	279
2·13	3·00	31·60	34·38	·45	·14	34·18	37·52	35·91	293	267	279
2·16	3·06	31·81	34·67	·48	·14	34·45	37·87	36·21	290	264	276
2·19	3·12	32·37	34·97	·49	·14	35·05	38·23	36·69	285	262	273
2·22	3·18	32·76	35·49	·51	·15	35·49	38·82	37·21	282	258	269
2·14	3·15	33·05	35·61	·50	·15	35·69	38·91	37·35	280	257	268
2·17	3·15	33·62	35·74	·47	·13	36·26	39·02	37·69	276	256	265
2·11	3·13	32·40	34·77	·44	·13	34·95	38·03	36·55	286	263	274
2·10	3·11	31·56	33·87	·43	·13	34·09	37·11	35·67	293	269	280
2·63	3·09	28·00	32·51	·42	·12	31·05	35·72	33·49	322	280	299

Appendix A. to Fourth Report

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patient** Institutions, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the Number of the **1889, 1899, and 1908 to 1917**, inclusive. (Excluding Patients transferred, and necessary by previous Reception Order having

YEAR.	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c as shown in heading).										
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.		
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.						-	-	5,283	5,189	10,472
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489									6,342	6,759	13,101
1889	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	960	1,027	6,081	6,798	141	40	7,182	7,865	15,047		
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	969	1,181	8,261	8,713	130	35	9,360	9,929	19,289		
1908	16,955,609	18,103,875	35,059,484	1,095	1,435	9,351	10,115	184	64	10,630	11,614	22,244		
1909	17,132,182	18,291,623	35,423,805	1,039	1,400	9,208	9,889	190	38	10,437	11,327	21,764		
1910	17,310,586	18,481,316	35,791,902	1,037	1,414	9,044	10,103	223	40	10,304	11,557	21,861		
1911	17,503,377	18,686,308	36,189,685	1,008	1,327	9,251	10,063	209	48	10,468	11,438	21,906		
1912	17,596,806	18,785,650	36,382,456	1,038	1,467	9,461	10,193	217	56	10,716	11,716	22,432		
1913	17,705,259	18,900,967	36,606,226	994	1,437	9,429	10,220	174	49	10,597	11,706	22,303		
1914	17,877,052	19,083,632	36,960,684	1,361	1,391	9,768	10,486	176	46	11,305	11,923	23,228		
1915	17,903,265	19,365,342	37,268,607*	1,468	1,418	8,403	9,705	131	48	10,002	11,171	21,173		
1916	18,036,607	19,500,000	37,536,607*	1,215	1,449	8,490	9,376	129	42	9,834	10,867	20,701		
1917	17,952,534	19,625,700	37,578,234*	879	1,354	8,004	9,257	106	32	8,989	10,643	19,632		

* See note to preceding Table.

Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, State
whole Population in England and Wales, for each of the Years **1869, 1879,**
 Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order rendered
 expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38.)

Number of <i>first</i> Admissions since 1899, inclusive, <i>i.e.</i> , excluding Re-admissions of Patients who had been in an institution before.		Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.									Ratio [per 10,000] of <i>first</i> Admissions to Population.	
		Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·88	4·55	4·71	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·14	5·19	5·16	-	-
-	-	·70	·70	4·41	4·64	·10	·03	5·21	5·37	5·29	-	-
7,835	7,917	·63	·72	5·36	5·29	·08	·02	6·07	6·03	6·05	5·68	4·81
9,022	9,324	·65	·79	5·51	5·59	·11	·04	6·27	6·42	6·34	5·32	5·15
8,862	9,000	·61	·76	5·37	5·41	·11	·02	6·09	6·19	6·14	5·17	4·92
8,755	9,206	·60	·76	5·22	5·47	·13	·02	5·95	6·25	6·11	5·06	4·98
8,897	9,294	·58	·71	5·28	5·38	·12	·03	5·98	6·12	6·05	5·08	4·97
9,179	9,559	·59	·78	5·38	5·43	·12	·03	6·09	6·24	6·17	5·22	5·09
9,035	9,372	·56	·76	5·33	5·41	·10	·02	5·99	6·19	6·09	5·10	4·96
9,705	9,702	·76	·73	5·46	5·50	·10	·02	6·32	6·25	6·28	5·43	5·08
8,632	9,078	·82	·73	4·70	5·01	·07	·03	5·59	5·77	5·68	4·82	4·69
8,452	8,850	·67	·74	4·71	4·81	·07	·02	5·45	5·57	5·51	4·69	4·54
7,660	8,702	·49	·69	4·46	4·72	·06	·01	5·01	5·42	5·22	4·27	4·43

TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Single Patients in each of the

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1908	-	43,415	50,167	1,058	1,469	560	990	483	837
1909	-	44,542	51,384	1,057	1,505	558	949	489	853
1910	-	45,437	52,143	1,037	1,506	563	1,000	478	834
1911	-	46,311	53,431	1,070	1,551	558	980	468	830
1912	-	47,209	54,221	1,054	1,491	562	991	661	1,070
1913	-	48,287	55,555	1,059	1,539	583	960	662	1,116
1914	-	49,136	56,368	1,063	1,562	559	984	665	1,143
1915	-	50,053	57,329	1,066	1,540	561	978	692	1,182
1916	-	48,471	56,203	1,041	1,556	546	974	682	1,196
1917	-	47,081	54,981	981	1,449	535	1,045	659	1,195
Mean of the 10 years, 1908-17, inclusive.	{	46,994	54,178	1,049	1,517	559	985	594	1,026

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh expired under the Lunacy

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1908	9,734	10,521	315	492	205	256	127	241
1909	9,593	10,255	301	459	189	317	127	210
1910	9,452	10,490	301	517	175	273	140	208
1911	9,615	10,413	288	426	149	273	152	234
1912	9,819	10,630	286	478	187	260	144	256
1913	9,723	10,589	281	482	188	272	123	273
1914	10,064	10,842	291	424	226	277	197	308
1915	8,659	10,099	247	374	203	313	162	302
1916	8,743	9,708	237	408	211	380	146	263
1917	8,327	9,629	186	365	202	335	106	246
Mean of the 10 years, 1908-17, inclusive.	} 9,373	10,318	273	443	194	296	142	254

Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, State Institutions, and
Years 1908 to 1917, inclusive.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
173	628	212	163	342	46,480	54,017	100,497
167	623	224	181	376	47,617	55,291	102,908
163	638	220	193	400	48,509	56,103	104,612
167	664	231	203	408	49,441	57,431	106,872
174	673	227	209	431	50,542	58,431	108,973
170	702	233	218	441	51,681	59,844	111,525
177	741	244	(a)168	(a)376	52,509	60,677	113,186
186	716	227	172	388	53,446	61,644	115,090
191	727	227	182	384	51,840	60,540	112,380
222	731	235	173	385	50,382	59,290	109,672
179	684	228	186	393	50,245	58,327	108,572

Reception Order rendered necessary by Previous Reception Order having Act, 1890, section 38).

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L			Number of <i>first</i> Admissions (see Table III.).		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
142	47	19	60	85	10,630	11,614	22,244	9,022	9,324	18,346
114	67	8	46	78	10,437	11,327	21,764	8,862	9,000	17,862
121	74	22	41	47	10,304	11,557	21,861	8,755	9,206	17,961
159	74	15	31	77	10,468	11,438	21,906	8,897	9,294	18,191
159	83	18	38	74	10,716	11,716	22,432	9,179	9,559	18,738
171	81	24	30	66	10,597	11,706	22,303	9,035	9,372	18,407
421	74	12	32	60	11,305	11,923	23,228	9,705	9,702	19,407
643	69	25	19	58	10,002	11,171	21,173	8,632	9,078	17,710
415	59	21	23	87	9,834	10,867	20,701	8,452	8,850	17,302
117	45	11	6	57	8,989	10,643	19,632	7,660	8,702	16,362
246	67	18	33	69	10,328	11,396	21,724	8,820	9,209	18,029

(a) As from 1st January, 1914, Chancery Single Patients have been excluded from these statistics.

TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (*i.e.*, the Number at the beginning of Re-admissions under the Lunacy

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1908 - -	54,585	62,319	1,420	2,018	791	1,309	639	1,117
1909 - -	55,858	63,281	1,393	2,031	777	1,336	631	1,096
1910 - -	55,822	63,717	1,398	2,115	768	1,326	639	1,076
1911 - -	57,685	65,900	1,405	2,047	734	1,301	826	1,341
1912 - -	58,317	66,243	1,396	2,062	782	1,308	862	1,416
1913 - -	59,553	68,268	1,396	2,109	832	1,372	826	1,452
1914 - -	60,536	68,635	1,398	2,054	834	1,314	900	1,510
1915 - -	64,927	74,804	1,377	2,004	807	1,354	882	1,543
1916 - -	58,901	68,511	1,318	2,030	812	1,444	849	1,503
1917 - -	56,094	65,317	1,206	1,863	782	1,445	804	1,502
Mean of the 10 years, 1908-17, inclusive.	58,228	66,700	1,371	2,033	792	1,351	786	1,356

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1908 - -	3,160	3,944	119	219	70	108	41	85
1909 - -	3,073	4,035	118	227	47	97	47	89
1910 - -	2,900	3,885	120	235	43	71	44	90
1911 - -	2,733	3,875	109	230	33	86	44	80
1912 - -	2,853	3,757	104	220	36	108	64	108
1913 - -	2,895	3,594	113	239	63	104	33	120
1914 - -	2,924	3,780	108	203	45	107	60	113
1915 - -	2,735	3,639	115	191	39	92	65	134
1916 - -	2,527	3,540	94	213	62	117	42	98
1917 - -	2,153	3,304	79	176	62	129	30	94
Mean of the 10 years, 1908-17, inclusive.	2,795	3,735	108	215	50	102	47	101

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1908 to 1917, inclusive.

the Year, plus the Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Act, 1890, Section 38) in each Year.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
315	677	232	261	521	58,688	67,516	126,204
281	691	232	268	572	59,899	68,548	128,447
284	721	242	282	566	59,914	69,042	128,956
326	741	248	283	584	62,000	71,421	133,421
333	862	285	315	631	62,867	71,945	134,812
341	936	278	318	614	64,202	74,093	138,295
598	849	264	252	559	65,367	74,336	139,703
829	808	257	262	573	69,892	80,535	150,427
607	828	251	255	572	63,570	74,311	137,881
339	777	247	231	560	60,233	70,934	131,167
425	789	254	273	575	62,663	72,268	134,931

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
84	5	7	9	20	3,488	4,383	7,871
47	7	9	14	21	3,353	4,478	7,831
43	12	7	16	35	3,178	4,323	7,501
90	8	9	10	19	3,027	4,299	7,326
41	11	6	7	30	3,116	4,229	7,345
57	15	11	13	39	3,189	4,107	7,296
46	41	24	10	26	3,234	4,253	7,487
87	31	19	11	24	3,083	4,099	7,182
67	22	11	18	28	2,832	4,007	6,839
53	21	13	13	23	2,411	3,739	6,150
62	17	12	12	27	3,091	4,192	7,283

TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, RegisteredDISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those
Act, 1890,

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1908	2,170	2,593	153	232	90	165	77	125
1909	2,393	2,472	152	241	89	185	57	126
1910	1,716	2,054	142	250	99	190	72	117
1911	2,816	3,190	166	258	81	163	82	139
1912	2,029	2,312	130	223	89	172	79	146
1913	2,417	3,381	152	246	147	213	76	116
1914	2,097	2,427	137	231	122	149	64	148
1915	7,286	8,735	110	158	131	169	74	136
1916	2,566	3,871	144	290	103	176	70	117
1917	1,469	1,604	93	177	98	199	70	119
Mean of the 10 years, 1908-17, inclusive.	2,696	3,264	138	231	105	178	72	129

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1908 to 1917, inclusive.

transferred and those whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Section 38).

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		TOTAL.			(Of the Number Discharged Not Recovered.) Transferred to other Institutions.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
39	23	—	53	104	2,605	3,219	5,824	1,578	1,885	3,463
48	24	1	43	130	2,806	3,155	5,961	1,845	1,930	3,775
61	29	—	52	100	2,171	2,711	4,882	1,101	1,382	2,483
41	38	9	47	115	3,271	3,874	7,145	2,091	2,552	4,643
96	130	43	72	141	2,625	3,037	5,662	1,609	1,798	3,407
76	147	14	65	108	3,080	4,078	7,158	1,924	2,543	4,467
329	67	10	54	123	2,870	3,088	5,958	1,553	1,736	3,289
518	28	2	59	139	8,206	9,339	17,545	6,444	7,720	14,164
275	49	2	51	127	3,258	4,583	7,841	1,896	2,904	4,800
1	23	4	53	141	1,807	2,244	4,051	862	1,001	1,863
148	56	9	55	123	3,270	3,933	7,203	2,090	2,545	4,635

TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year.								
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1908 -	4,735	4,432	97	68	75	94	34	66
1909 -	4,980	4,659	91	68	84	61	52	57
1910 -	4,920	4,375	71	84	69	90	58	43
1911 -	4,943	4,642	78	75	59	64	46	59
1912 -	5,173	4,638	105	83	75	74	61	59
1913 -	5,117	4,958	74	79	69	75	53	76
1914 -	5,478	5,116	92	87	111	81	86	78
1915 -	6,455	6,255	115	107	92	120	62	83
1916 -	6,742	6,146	104	87	117	108	84	103
1917 -	9,613	7,525	102	100	113	135	110	106
Mean of the 10 years, 1908-17, inclusive.	} 5,816	5,275	93	84	86	90	65	73

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

1908 -	43,934	50,778	1,067	1,502	568	965	456	865
1909 -	44,960	51,728	1,052	1,487	560	976	476	848
1910 -	45,740	52,765	1,060	1,531	570	970	471	833
1911 -	46,751	53,801	1,070	1,527	557	967	567	940
1912 -	47,753	54,894	1,050	1,515	578	964	648	1,084
1913 -	48,746	56,122	1,058	1,540	555	965	664	1,123
1914 -	49,561	56,890	1,076	1,564	546	973	678	1,156
1915 -	49,215	56,633	1,062	1,537	551	972	696	1,179
1916 -	47,707	55,552	1,043	1,563	543	1,012	668	1,189
1917 -	45,138	53,896	950	1,422	528	1,016	635	1,188
Mean of the 10 years, 1908-17, inclusive.	} 46,951	54,306	1,049	1,519	556	978	596	1,041

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1908 to 1917, inclusive.

DIED each Year.							
State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
25	26	1	18	21	5,010	4,682	9,692
23	22	2	18	21	5,270	4,868	10,138
13	16	4	11	23	5,158	4,619	9,777
21	22	3	18	20	5,187	4,863	10,050
26	19	3	18	19	5,477	4,876	10,353
31	33	9	18	25	5,395	5,222	10,617
37	25	3	16	22	5,845	5,387	11,232
33	22	9	10	26	6,789	6,600	13,389
43	26	3	13	32	7,129	6,479	13,608
52	41	13	7	31	10,038	7,910	17,948
30	25	5	15	24	6,130	5,551	11,680

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

171	622	219	172	359	46,990	54,688	101,678
159	630	220	187	388	48,024	55,647	103,671
164	651	223	198	404	48,854	56,726	105,580
163	665	229	206	419	49,979	57,883	107,862
171	680	230	213	436	51,093	59,123	110,216
173	725	241	220	441	52,141	60,432	112,573
174	729	234	170	382	52,934	61,199	114,133
180	712	226	177	386	52,593	60,933	113,526
204	739	233	177	385	51,081	59,934	111,015
233	703	223	165	375	48,352	58,120	106,472
179	686	228	189	398	50,204	58,469	108,673

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908. the proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	35·58	44·33	39·61	51·62	26·79	32·17	31·26	37·76
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	35·82	44·27	39·53	53·26	29·36	40·26	31·09	40·43
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	35·07	41·94	41·59	53·54	30·98	39·01	31·87	41·15
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	33·38	39·97	42·30	49·61	32·32	36·97	35·46	44·15
1908 - -	32·46	37·49	37·78	44·51	34·15	42·19	32·28	35·27
1909 - -	32·03	39·35	39·20	49·46	24·87	30·60	37·01	42·38
1910 - -	30·68	37·04	39·87	45·45	24·57	26·01	31·43	43·27
1911 - -	28·42	37·21	37·85	53·99	22·15	31·50	28·95	34·19
1912 - -	29·06	35·34	36·36	46·03	19·25	41·54	44·44	42·19
1913 - -	29·77	33·94	40·21	49·59	33·51	38·24	26·83	43·96
1914 - -	29·05	34·86	37·11	47·88	19·91	38·63	30·46	36·69
1915 - -	31·59	36·03	46·56	51·07	19·21	29·39	40·12	44·37
1916 - -	28·90	36·46	39·66	52·21	29·38	30·79	28·77	37·26
1917 - -	25·86	34·31	42·47	48·22	30·69	38·51	28·30	38·21
Percentages for the 10 years, 1908 to 1917, inclusive.	29·82	36·20	39·56	48·53	25·77	34·46	33·10	39·76

Admissions (excluding Transfers, Re-Admissions [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38), in the following 10-Year and also in each of the Years 1908 to 1917, inclusive, together with to the Total Number under Treatment.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.								Number of Stated Recoveries to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.		
State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.					
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
43·36	23·34	42·07	12·11	16·00	34·81	42·84	38·84	8·17	9·13	8·67
57·82	8·77	20·73	12·92	16·70	35·64	43·99	39·91	7·63	8·57	8·14
48·76	27·40	44·49	18·45	20·33	35·22	42·17	38·81	7·47	8·12	7·82
54·85	16·24	34·70	26·53	27·06	34·06	40·22	37·22	6·67	7·14	6·92
59·15	10·64	36·84	15·00	23·53	32·81	37·74	35·38	5·94	6·49	6·24
41·23	10·45	112·50	30·43	26·92	32·13	39·53	35·98	5·60	6·53	6·10
35·54	16·22	31·82	39·02	74·47	30·84	37·41	34·31	5·30	6·26	5·82
56·60	10·81	60·00	32·26	24·68	28·92	37·59	33·44	4·88	6·02	5·49
25·79	13·25	33·33	18·42	40·54	29·08	36·10	32·74	4·96	5·88	5·45
33·33	18·52	45·83	43·33	59·09	30·09	35·08	32·71	4·97	5·54	5·28
10·93	55·41	200·00	31·25	43·33	28·61	35·67	32·23	4·95	5·72	5·36
13·53	44·93	76·00	57·89	41·38	30·82	36·69	33·93	4·41	5·09	4·77
16·14	37·29	52·38	78·26	32·18	28·80	36·87	33·04	4·45	5·39	4·96
45·30	46·67	118·18	216·67	40·35	26·82	35·13	31·33	4·00	5·27	4·69
25·20	25·37	66·67	36·36	39·13	29·93	36·78	33·53	4·93	5·80	5·40

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily
1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908 ;

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	13·00	8·61	10·73	6·36	12·55	9·07	10·79	7·40
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	12·09	8·19	8·69	4·87	13·31	8·64	9·64	7·45
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	12·01	8·37	9·19	4·59	15·01	9·86	10·78	6·60
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	11·62	8·98	9·05	4·99	14·80	9·76	8·44	6·60
1908 - -	10·78	8·73	9·09	4·53	13·20	9·74	7·46	7·63
1909 - -	11·08	9·01	8·65	4·57	15·00	6·25	10·92	6·72
1910 - -	10·76	8·29	6·70	5·49	12·11	9·28	12·31	5·16
1911 - -	10·57	8·63	7·29	4·91	10·59	6·62	8·11	6·28
1912 - -	10·83	8·45	10·00	5·48	12·98	7·68	9·41	5·44
1913 - -	10·50	8·83	6·99	5·13	12·43	7·77	7·98	6·77
1914 - -	11·05	8·99	8·55	5·56	20·33	8·32	12·68	6·75
1915 - -	13·12	11·04	10·83	6·96	16·70	12·35	8·91	7·04
1916 - -	14·13	11·06	9·97	5·57	21·55	10·67	12·57	8·66
1917 - -	21·30	13·96	10·74	7·03	21·40	13·29	17·32	8·92
Percentages for the 10 years, 1908 to 1917, inclusive.	12·39	9·71	8·87	5·53	15·47	9·20	10·91	7·01

Average Number Resident in the following 10-Year Periods, viz., and also in each of the 10 Years 1908 to 1917, inclusive.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		TOTAL.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9·38*	2·73	3·30	7·54	4·93	12·43	8·40	10·28
6·97†	3·58	2·60	6·73	6·00	11·70	8·01	9·70
6·76‡	3·37	1·50	7·12	5·41	11·79	8·29	9·82
10·60	2·81	2·25	8·29	5·92	11·42	8·78	9·99
14·62	4·18	·46	10·47	5·85	10·66	8·56	9·53
14·47	3·49	·91	9·63	5·41	10·97	8·75	9·78
7·93	2·46	1·79	5·56	5·69	10·56	8·14	9·26
12·88	3·31	1·31	8·74	4·77	10·38	8·40	9·32
15·20	2·79	1·30	8·45	4·36	10·72	8·25	9·39
17·92	4·55	3·73	8·18	5·67	10·35	8·64	9·43
21·26	3·43	1·28	9·41	5·76	11·04	8·80	9·84
18·33	3·09	3·98	5·65	6·74	12·91	10·83	11·79
21·08	3·52	1·29	7·34	8·31	13·96	10·81	12·26
22·32	5·83	5·83	4·24	8·27	20·76	13·61	16·86
16·76	3·64	2·19	7·94	6·03	12·21	9·49	10·75

* Females, ·66.

† Females, 1·58.

‡ Females, 2·61.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of RECOVERIES TO the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 ; of DEATHS TO DAILY AVERAGE RESIDENT, in Five-Year Periods, from 1873 to 1917 inclusive, Houses, State Institutions, and Private Single Patients.

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.				Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.	
	In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	32·46	41·34	34·78	42·75	12·55	8·31
1874 - - -	35·85	45·21			12·52	8·57
1875 - - -	36·10	42·77			13·41	8·87
1876 - - -	36·12	43·18			12·31	8·38
1877 - - -	33·39	41·25			12·29	8·08
1878 - - -	36·02	43·85	36·11	43·68	12·49	8·12
1879 - - -	37·25	43·54			12·55	8·93
1880 - - -	37·06	43·28			11·10	7·61
1881 - - -	34·85	44·46			11·61	7·47
1882 - - -	35·39	43·27			11·41	7·45
1883 - - -	34·79	42·00	35·55	44·47	11·99	7·64
1884 - - -	35·34	45·17			11·79	7·94
1885 - - -	38·14	45·56			10·98	8·32
1886 - - -	35·55	46·55			12·20	8·43
1887 - - -	33·93	43·05			11·45	8·27
1888 - - -	34·10	43·04	35·36	42·82	11·95	8·05
1889 - - -	35·57	41·78			11·89	8·08
1890 - - -	34·77	42·08			12·40	8·62
1891 - - -	37·49	44·36			12·44	8·35
1892 - - -	34·89	42·85			11·75	8·52
1893 - - -	35·04	41·63	35·23	42·09	11·63	8·38
1894 - - -	35·06	45·23			11·49	7·76
1895 - - -	34·36	41·80			12·25	8·38
1896 - - -	36·47	40·47			10·97	7·72
1897 - - -	35·24	41·31			11·67	7·90
1898 - - -	33·34	40·21	34·67	40·35	11·37	8·15
1899 - - -	36·16	42·17			11·89	8·50
1900 - - -	34·96	41·62			11·68	8·87
1901 - - -	34·98	39·47			11·32	8·49
1902 - - -	33·93	38·26			12·10	9·25
1903 - - -	33·53	41·12	33·56	40·58	11·62	9·01
1904 - - -	33·02	40·15			11·42	8·70
1905 - - -	34·18	41·18			11·24	8·72
1906 - - -	34·24	40·12			11·16	8·74
1907 - - -	32·83	40·32			11·13	8·96
1908 - - -	32·81	37·74	30·76	37·67	10·66	8·56
1909 - - -	32·13	39·53			10·97	8·75
1910 - - -	30·84	37·41			10·56	8·14
1911 - - -	28·92	37·59			10·38	8·40
1912 - - -	29·08	36·10			10·72	8·25
1913 - - -	30·09	35·08	29·03	35·89	10·35	8·64
1914 - - -	28·61	35·67			11·04	8·80
1915 - - -	30·82	36·69			12·91	10·83
1916 - - -	28·80	36·87			13·96	10·81
1917 - - -	26·82	35·13			20·76	13·61

ADMISSIONS, excluding Transfers, and Re-admissions (from 1891), under NUMBER RESIDENT; and of RECOVERIES TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER relating to Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.		Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.			
	Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	12·62	8·44	9·90	11·44	11·03	11·99
1874 - - -			11·40	12·70		
1875 - - -			11·62	12·14		
1876 - - -			11·60	12·33		
1877 - - -			10·63	11·32		
1878 - - -	11·83	7·92	11·28	11·90	10·63	11·41
1879 - - -			10·91	11·59		
1880 - - -			10·66	11·41		
1881 - - -			10·20	11·31		
1882 - - -			10·09	10·84		
1883 - - -	11·68	8·12	10·18	10·88	9·70	10·61
1884 - - -			10·04	11·03		
1885 - - -			9·76	10·49		
1886 - - -			9·32	10·58		
1887 - - -			9·19	10·08		
1888 - - -	12·09	8·32	9·19	10·33	9·78	10·52
1889 - - -			9·34	10·02		
1890 - - -			9·65	10·57		
1891 - - -			10·66	11·06		
1892 - - -			10·08	10·60		
1893 - - -	11·60	8·03	9·90	10·49	9·71	10·22
1894 - - -			9·65	11·01		
1895 - - -			9·67	10·32		
1896 - - -			9·91	9·67		
1897 - - -			9·42	9·63		
1898 - - -	11·67	8·65	8·80	9·28	9·19	9·29
1899 - - -			9·25	9·46		
1900 - - -			9·12	9·37		
1901 - - -			9·25	9·04		
1902 - - -			9·53	9·29		
1903 - - -	11·31	8·83	8·94	9·36	8·18	8·89
1904 - - -			8·33	9·01		
1905 - - -			8·14	8·88		
1906 - - -			7·89	8·68		
1907 - - -			7·59	8·50		
1908 - - -	10·66	8·42	7·42	8·01	6·61	7·65
1909 - - -			6·98	8·05		
1910 - - -			6·51	7·62		
1911 - - -			6·06	7·43		
1912 - - -			6·10	7·15		
1913 - - -	13·80	10·54	6·12	6·80	5·72	6·72
1914 - - -			6·11	6·95		
1915 - - -			5·86	6·73		
1916 - - -			5·54	6·69		
1917 - - -			4·99	6·43		

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind (under the Lunacy Acts) on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, 1904, and 1909—1918**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. (under the Lunacy Acts).	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses (including Metropolitan District Asylums).	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,318	32,461	15,018	6,839	59·76	27·65	12·59
1879	61,524	39,289	16,005	6,230	63·86	26·01	10·13
1884	69,786	46,331	17,377	6,078	66·39	24·90	8·71
1889	75,368	51,929	17,509	5,930	68·90	23·23	7·87
1894	82,683	60,115	16,869	5,699	72·71	20·40	6·89
1899	95,182	71,769	17,453	5,960	75·40	18·34	6·26
1904	106,224	82,921	17,787	5,516	78·06	16·75	5·19
1909	116,730	92,848	18,396	5,486	79·54	15·76	4·70
1910	118,237	94,330	18,268	5,639	79·78	15·45	4·77
1911	120,469	96,283	18,728	5,458	79·92	15·55	4·53
1912	122,647	98,136	19,162	5,349	80·02	15·62	4·36
1913	125,082	100,400	19,330	5,352	80·27	15·45	4·28
1914	127,046	102,177	19,559	5,310	80·42	15·40	4·18
1915	129,402	104,026	20,205	5,171	80·39	15·61	4·00
1916	126,249	101,441	19,932	4,876	80·35	15·79	3·86
1917	123,125	98,768	19,733	4,624	80·22	16·03	3·75
1918	114,072	91,353	18,319	4,400	80·08	16·06	3·86

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS,
HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, AND PATIENTS IN
PRIVATE SINGLE CARE.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Primary Cause of Death at different Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients who died during the Year 1917. The Daily Average Number of Patients resident during 1917 was 106,472—Males, 48,352; Females, 58,120.

Primary Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.						Total.	
	Ages.							
	Under 30.		30-60.		60 and upwards.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Enteric fever - - - -	11	10	28	51	10	7	49	68
Influenza - - - -	6	4	41	34	8	24	55	62
Dysentery (colitis) - - -	62	39	324	260	111	151	497	450
Erysipelas - - - -	—	—	4	4	6	2	10	6
Pellagra - - - -	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	9
Phthisis (pulmonary tubercu- losis).	425	313	1,152	1,031	143	142	1,720	1,486
Other tuberculous disease -	87	46	164	154	18	33	269	233
Cancer, malignant disease -	1	1	79	91	63	85	143	177
Diabetes - - - -	—	—	9	13	6	9	15	22
Cerebral hæmorrhage (apo- plexy).	2	3	89	76	95	115	186	194
Organic disease of brain -	27	14	189	158	121	119	337	291
General paralysis of the in- sane.	50	20	1,519	301	52	20	1,621	341
Epilepsy - - - -	225	82	395	239	78	50	698	371
Organic heart disease - -	40	24	411	436	450	449	901	909
Arterial sclerosis - - -	6	3	126	51	276	223	408	277
Bronchitis - - - -	2	4	53	49	128	114	183	167
Pneumonia (all forms) - -	106	65	584	444	306	252	996	761
Enteritis - - - -	8	4	29	36	11	18	48	58
Nephritis and Bright's disease	16	9	260	267	216	179	492	455
Senility - - - -	—	—	11	9	803	970	814	979
All other diseases - - -	76	63	316	364	162	138	554	565
Violent deaths (including suicide).	6	4	27	20	9	5	42	29
TOTAL - - - -	1,156	708	5,810	4,096	3,072	3,106	10,038	7,910

TABLE IXA.—Showing for the Primary Causes of Death in 1917: (1) Proportionate Distribution (per cent.) at Different Age-Periods; (2) Mortality per 1,000 Residents at all Ages.

[illegible]

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS (EXCLUDING WAR HOSPITALS).

TABLE IXB.—Showing the Primary Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who died during the Year 1917. The Daily Average Number of Patients Resident during 1917 was—Males, 44,727; Females, 53,894; Total, 98,621.

Primary Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.						Total.	
	Ages.							
	Under 30.		30-60.		60 and upwards.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Enteric fever - - -	11	10	28	51	10	7	49	68
Influenza - - - -	6	4	39	31	6	17	51	52
Dysentery (colitis) - -	62	39	323	258	111	151	496	448
Erysipelas - - - -	—	—	4	4	6	2	10	6
Pellagra - - - -	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	9
Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis).	421	313	1,141	1,014	139	140	1,701	1,467
Other tuberculous disease -	87	46	163	150	18	32	268	228
Cancer, malignant disease -	1	1	73	87	57	76	131	164
Diabetes - - - -	—	—	7	13	5	9	12	22
Cerebral hæmorrhage (apoplexy).	1	3	77	69	87	96	165	168
Organic disease of brain -	27	13	185	140	109	104	321	257
General paralysis of the insane.	48	20	1,395	294	50	20	1,493	334
Epilepsy - - - -	221	80	393	235	78	46	692	361
Organic heart disease - -	40	23	404	409	431	410	875	842
Arterial sclerosis - - -	6	3	123	49	261	216	390	268
Bronchitis - - - -	2	4	52	46	110	106	164	156
Pneumonia (all forms) -	105	63	570	434	287	234	962	731
Enteritis - - - -	8	4	28	35	11	16	47	55
Nephritis and Bright's disease.	16	9	253	262	206	174	475	445
Senility - - - -	—	—	10	8	749	903	759	911
All other diseases - - -	72	60	297	333	145	120	514	513
Violent deaths (including suicide).	5	3	18	14	7	3	30	20
TOTAL - - - -	1,139	698	5,583	3,944	2,883	2,883	9,605	7,525

TABLE IXc.—Showing Number and Proportion of Deaths during 1917 in County and Borough Asylums (excluding War Hospitals) from the chief Primary Causes, and the Mortality per 1,000 resident.

The daily average number of patients resident was 98,621—Males, 44,727 ;
Females, 53,894.

Primary Cause of Death.	Number.			Proportion per Cent.			Mortality per 1,000.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Enteric fever -	49	68	117	·5	·9	·7	1·1	1·3	1·2
2. Influenza - -	51	52	103	·5	·7	·6	1·1	·9	1·0
3. Dysentery - -	496	448	944	5·2	6·0	5·5	11·1	8·3	9·6
4. Tuberculosis (including phthisis).	1,969	1,695	3,664	20·5	22·5	21·4	44·0	31·4	37·1
5. Cancer - -	131	164	295	1·4	2·2	1·7	2·9	3·0	3·0
6. Apoplexy - -	165	168	333	1·7	2·2	1·9	3·7	3·1	3·4
7. Organic brain disease.	321	257	578	3·3	3·4	3·4	7·2	4·8	5·9
8. General paralysis	1,493	334	1,827	15·5	4·4	10·7	33·4	6·2	18·5
9. Epilepsy - -	692	361	1,053	7·2	4·8	6·1	15·5	6·7	10·7
10. Organic heart disease.	875	842	1,717	9·1	11·2	10·0	19·5	15·6	17·4
11. Bronchitis - -	164	156	320	1·7	2·1	1·9	3·7	2·9	3·2
12. Pneumonia - -	962	731	1,693	10·0	9·7	9·9	21·3	13·6	17·2
13. Renal disease -	475	445	920	5·0	5·9	5·4	10·6	8·2	9·3
14. Senility (and arterial sclerosis).	1,149	1,179	2,328	12·0	15·7	13·6	25·9	21·9	23·6
15. All other causes -	8,992	6,900	15,892	93·6	91·7	92·8	201·0	127·9	161·1
	613	625	1,238	6·4	8·3	7·2	13·7	11·7	12·6
TOTAL - -	9,605	7,525	17,130	100·0	100·0	100·0	214·7	139·6	173·7

TABLE IXD.—Causes of Death in County and Borough Asylums (excluding War Hospitals) during 1917.

	Causes of Death.	All Asylums (85).			Group A.—Asylums (32) with Death Rates above the Mean.			Group B.—Asylums (53) with Death Rates below the Mean.		
		No. of Deaths.	Proportion per Cent.	Mortality (per 1,000) Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per Cent.	Mortality (per 1,000) Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per Cent.	Mortality (per 1,000) Rate.
1	Enteric fever	117	·7	1·2	85	1·0	2·2	32	·4	·5
2	Dysentery	944	5·5	9·6	562	6·6	14·3	382	4·4	6·4
3	Tuberculosis	3,664	21·4	37·1	1,938	22·8	49·5	1,726	20·1	29·0
4	Pneumonia	1,693	9·9	17·2	861	10·1	22·0	832	9·6	14·0
5	General paralysis	1,827	10·7	18·5	891	10·5	22·7	936	10·8	15·7
6	Epilepsy	1,053	6·1	10·7	515	6·1	13·1	538	6·2	9·0
7	Organic brain disease	578	3·4	5·9	254	3·0	6·5	324	3·7	5·4
8	Organic heart disease	1,717	10·0	17·4	704	8·3	18·0	1,013	11·7	17·0
9	Renal disease	920	5·4	9·3	507	6·0	12·9	413	4·8	6·9
10	Senility (and arterial sclerosis)	2,328	13·6	23·6	1,169	13·8	29·8	1,159	13·4	19·5
	All other causes	14,841	86·7	150·5	7,486	88·2	191·0	7,355	85·1	123·4
		2,289	13·3	23·2	1,001	11·8	25·6	1,288	14·9	21·8
	TOTAL	17,130	100·0	173·7	8,487	100·0	216·6	8,643	100·0	145·2

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TABLE IXE, 1917.—Mortality per 1,000 Resident from the chief Primary Causes of Death in the 16 Asylums with the Highest Death Rates.

	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Dysentery.	Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	General Paralysis.	Epilepsy.	Organic Brain Disease.	Organic Heart Disease.	Renal Disease.	Senility (and Arterial Sclerosis).	All other Causes.
Mortality per 1,000 of daily average number resident for all Asylums -	173.7	1.2	9.6	37.1	17.2	18.5	10.7	5.9	17.4	9.3	23.6	23.2
1 Winson Green -	312.9	—	17.4	26.7	22.7	69.5	13.4	25.4	28.1	2.7	66.8	40.2
2 Norwich -	310.0	1.8	33.2	66.4	11.1	29.5	16.6	14.8	11.1	11.1	38.7	75.7
3 Derby County -	305.2	—	9.3	108.0	48.0	24.0	5.3	6.7	10.7	29.3	41.3	22.6
4 Brentwood -	279.0	10.9	15.2	50.5	15.8	26.7	26.1	1.8	11.5	25.0	41.4	54.1
5 Bracebridge -	270.9	10.4	—	38.1	26.6	30.4	30.4	19.0	27.6	3.8	10.4	74.2
6 Rainhill -	270.3	—	15.8	65.6	36.6	26.2	14.4	2.3	10.4	44.3	42.5	12.2
7 Wakefield -	264.5	2.2	43.7	62.0	17.8	31.7	4.3	—	10.8	17.8	57.4	16.8
8 Oxford -	247.8	—	—	101.0	2.8	10.0	21.2	1.4	47.0	5.7	38.5	14.2
9 Gateshead -	247.3	—	—	62.9	16.8	42.0	6.2	4.2	56.6	2.1	35.6	20.9
10 Exeter -	235.4	2.5	15.2	50.6	12.6	17.7	27.9	—	27.9	20.3	43.0	17.7
11 Beds, Heris, and Hunts -	228.1	—	14.0	74.5	9.3	11.1	—	19.5	31.6	6.5	46.5	15.1
12 Northumberland -	227.7	—	4.7	64.6	8.2	45.8	14.1	3.5	12.9	3.5	45.8	24.6
13 Durham -	227.3	—	5.9	59.9	3.9	28.0	27.4	28.0	15.6	5.2	28.6	24.8
14 Powick -	226.6	—	—	73.6	6.6	9.0	13.1	—	74.4	11.4	24.5	14.0
15 Brecon -	223.7	—	—	10.8	26.9	45.8	26.9	16.2	32.4	—	24.3	40.4
16 Ipswich -	223.2	—	—	46.4	14.5	40.6	17.4	5.8	20.3	5.8	57.9	14.5
Rates in the 32 Asylums (Group A, Table IXD) which had a general death-rate above the mean for all Asylums -	216.6	2.2	14.3	49.5	22.0	22.7	13.1	6.5	18.0	12.9	29.5	25.6

1917.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TABLE IXF.—Showing amount of Excess above the Mortality Rates per 1,000 for all Asylums in each of the 16 Asylums recorded in Table IXE.

No. of Asylum.				All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Dysentery.	Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	General Paralysis.	Epilepsy.	Organic Brain Disease.	Organic Heart Disease.	Renal Disease.	Senility (and Arterial Sclerosis).	All other Causes.
1	-	-	-	139.2	—	7.8	—	5.5	51.0	2.7	19.5	10.7	—	43.2	17.0
2	-	-	-	136.3	.6	23.6	29.3	—	11.0	5.9	8.9	—	1.8	15.1	52.5
3	-	-	-	131.5	—	—	70.9	30.8	5.5	—	.8	—	20.0	17.7	—
4	-	-	-	105.3	9.7	5.6	13.4	—	8.2	15.4	—	—	15.7	17.8	30.9
5	-	-	-	97.2	9.2	—	1.0	9.4	11.9	19.7	13.1	10.2	—	—	51.0
6	-	-	-	96.6	—	6.2	28.5	19.4	7.7	3.7	—	—	35.0	18.9	—
7	-	-	-	90.8	1.0	34.1	24.9	.6	13.2	—	—	—	8.5	33.8	—
8	-	-	-	74.1	—	—	66.9	—	—	13.5	—	29.6	—	14.9	—
9	-	-	-	73.6	—	—	25.8	—	23.5	—	—	39.2	—	12.0	—
10	-	-	-	61.7	1.3	5.6	13.5	—	—	17.2	—	10.5	11.0	19.4	—
11	-	-	-	54.4	—	4.4	37.4	—	—	—	13.6	14.2	—	22.9	—
12	-	-	-	54.0	—	—	27.5	—	27.3	3.4	—	—	—	22.2	1.4
13	-	-	-	53.6	—	—	22.8	—	9.5	16.7	22.1	—	—	5.2	1.6
14	-	-	-	52.9	—	—	36.5	—	—	2.4	—	57.0	2.1	.9	—
15	-	-	-	50.0	—	—	—	9.7	27.3	16.2	10.3	15.0	—	.7	17.2
16	-	-	-	49.5	—	—	9.3	—	22.1	6.7	—	2.9	—	34.3	—
Mean excess rates in the 32 Asylums (Group A, Table IXD)				42.9	1.0	4.7	12.4	4.8	4.2	2.4	.6	.6	3.6	6.2	2.4

N.B.—Where the rate is below the average for all Asylums a blank has been put.

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND, chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES in ENGLAND and WALES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1911.

UNION or PARISH.	Tooting Bec Asylum.		Tooting Bec Receiving Home.		Leavesden Asylum.		Caterham Asylum.		Darenth Asylum.		Fountain Temporary Asylum.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON COUNTY :															
Bermondsey - - -	12	14	-	-	20	19	58	9	30	28	9	11	129	131	260
Bethnal Green - - -	9	16	1	1	41	52	8	5	20	17	9	14	88	116	204
Camberwell - - -	13	16	1	1	17	38	66	10	41	40	12	16	150	211	361
Chelsea - - -	8	10	2	-	5	12	11	5	14	11	3	6	43	54	97
Fulham - - -	5	9	1	1	7	11	21	3	20	15	5	8	59	67	126
George-in-the-East, St.	5	2	-	-	26	23	6	9	10	12	5	10	52	56	108
Greenwich - - -	3	4	2	3	9	18	42	4	43	24	11	11	110	124	234
Hackney - - -	28	48	1	-	45	76	11	27	29	28	13	7	127	186	313
Hammersmith - - -	3	21	1	-	12	16	11	19	8	6	4	5	39	67	106
Hampstead - - -	5	10	1	-	12	12	-	6	6	4	1	3	25	35	60
Holborn - - -	8	15	2	4	44	47	43	33	48	28	8	12	153	169	322
Islington - - -	13	18	-	-	54	76	19	26	36	37	24	13	146	170	316
Kensington - - -	2	12	-	-	25	25	13	4	33	23	10	4	83	88	171
Lambeth - - -	49	77	2	1	20	34	100	151	52	41	23	16	246	290	536
Lewisham - - -	4	3	2	2	-	7	21	23	14	15	7	3	48	53	101
Marylebone, St.	28	24	-	-	45	37	10	14	11	11	2	7	96	93	189
Mile End Old Town - -	6	10	2	-	37	39	5	17	23	15	7	10	80	91	171
Paddington - - -	6	6	1	-	22	26	5	9	24	12	7	8	65	61	126
Pancras, St. - - -	30	53	1	-	109	131	35	46	56	54	16	18	247	302	549
Poplar - - -	27	35	4	-	58	71	13	26	29	38	7	14	138	184	322
Shoreditch - - -	7	8	1	2	52	44	3	10	30	17	12	6	105	87	192
Southwark - - -	36	9	-	3	21	31	65	67	38	32	9	17	169	159	328
Stepney - - -	8	14	-	-	19	21	8	4	15	8	2	2	52	50	102
Wandsworth - - -	8	29	1	3	16	31	63	95	48	78	31	22	167	258	425
Westminster, City of -	13	11	1	1	30	43	30	38	28	19	8	11	110	123	233
Whitechapel - - -	15	12	-	-	54	44	8	10	17	14	7	11	101	91	192
Woolwich - - -	3	4	-	2	4	8	36	35	24	22	5	4	72	75	147
TOTAL - - -	354	490	27	24	804	992	711	967	747	649	257	269	2,900	3,391	6,291
CITY OF LONDON - - -	10	14	-	-	37	24	12	8	3	5	-	-	62	51	113
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN -	7	1	-	-	16	1	12	7	7	20	-	-	42	29	71
GRAND TOTAL - - -	371	505	27	24	858	1,017	735	982	757	674	257	269	3,005	3,471	6,476

TABLE II.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTE.—Statistics of the Criminal Patients

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1917.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1917.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1917.									
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.									
					Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).		Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.							
																			Private (including Criminal Patients).							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																										
Beds, Herts and Hunts	17	21	519	608	1,165	63	75	138	3	1	7	18	3	3	1		30	38	68	7	3	22	33	5	1	1
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	1	4	374	454	833	69	71	140	1	-	14	8	1	7	-		35	35	70	2	-	15	21	1	-	2
Brecon and Radnor	4	2	232	148	386	50	26	76	1	1	6	7	1	2	-		14	10	24	-	-	9	9	-	-	3
Bucks	18	12	356	402	788	65	105	170	6	4	10	18	5	7	2		32	34	66	4	5	18	27	2	4	4
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cam- bridge B.	-	-	267	420	687	41	78	119	-	-	9	14	2	22	-		16	30	46	1	-	10	11	-	-	5
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pem- broke C.	26	25	332	346	729	52	65	117	2	2	13	9	4	1	1		28	30	58	6	5	14	25	2	4	6
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stock- port C.B. (part), and Wallasey C.B.:																										
Chester	13	28	656	773	1,470	148	183	331	13	22	18	26	7	6	1	3	53	68	121	10	15	27	49	4	6	7
Parkside	45	64	574	634	1,317	97	124	221	17	15	9	21	8	4	3	3	38	49	87	2	7	19	23	1	2	8
Cornwall	29	35	566	633	1,263	88	128	216	10	16	8	23	4	3	-	-	70	59	129	7	4	29	50	6	2	9
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle C.B.	30	48	475	402	955	58	72	130	5	9	14	14	1	1	-	-	26	36	62	4	5	19	30	2	3	10
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	31	33	512	458	1,034	95	96	191	8	5	15	17	5	1	1	-	46	56	102	9	4	40	54	5	4	11
Derby C.	-	-	413	414	827	95	109	204	2	-	5	5	22	27	-	-	39	49	88	2	-	18	28	1	-	12
Devon	1	1	558	821	1,381	111	143	254	3	-	-	7	5	5	-	-	37	77	114	-	-	24	47	-	-	13
Dorset	87	151	434	449	1,121	77	99	176	23	27	13	18	13	10	4	7	36	40	76	10	16	26	34	8	10	14
Durham C. and Darlington C.B.	2	2	805	774	1,583	173	172	345	5	2	16	21	9	4	-	-	36	68	104	4	-	18	37	-	-	15
Essex and Colchester B.:																										
Brentwood	3	1	781	1,058	1,843	140	244	384	-	-	11	43	23	51	-	-	109	115	224	1	-	36	29	1	-	16
Severalls	33	58	757	1,042	1,890	142	247	389	9	23	9	30	46	62	4	12	40	91	131	7	7	19	73	1	5	17
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	14	36	1,010	858	1,918	216	176	392	-	4	36	22	11	4	-	-	91	69	160	4	6	60	55	2	4	18
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	7	5	500	836	1,348	114	108	222	3	1	21	18	3	5	1	-	29	44	73	1	-	9	31	-	-	19
Hants	2	-	615	729	1,346	112	111	223	3	1	10	13	6	1	-	-	49	72	121	3	-	26	54	1	-	20
Hereford C. and Hereford B.	7	9	270	320	606	48	44	92	9	2	5	11	4	2	1	1	30	16	46	3	2	14	12	2	1	21
Herts	4	3	415	491	913	66	75	141	1	1	7	14	8	4	-	-	17	43	60	1	1	11	29	1	-	22
Kent and Gravesend B.:																										
Barming Heath	2	1	761	970	1,734	135	174	309	2	1	27	41	8	12	-	-	68	91	159	-	-	49	74	-	-	23
Chartham	6	8	543	632	1,189	80	144	224	1	1	13	14	5	8	-	-	35	61	96	2	7	19	42	-	-	24
Lancaster C., all the County- Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part):																										
Lancaster	88	143	1,376	1,139	2,746	296	188	484	17	29	34	29	13	28	5	16	80	62	142	15	15	31	43	4	7	25
Rainhill	-	1	1,147	1,221	2,369	229	251	480	5	2	16	17	13	14	-	-	73	86	159	6	-	46	62	4	-	26

TABLE II.

on the 1st January 1918, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.
will be found in Appendix B., Table III.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1917.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1918.					Average Number Resident during 1917.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sec- tions 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Sche- dule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.											
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		P A U P E R. 				Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1917, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1917.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1917.																	
				Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.																												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.												
1	140	105	245	3	4	136	93	22	21	407	540	990	480	594	36.7	45.8	41.7	4.1	5.2	4.7	29.2	17.7	22.8	COUNTY, &c., ASYLUMS.										
2	75	64	139	—	—	15	19	5	4	329	426	764	357	442	22.1	32.8	27.3	3.4	4.0	3.7	21.0	14.5	17.4	Beds, &c.										
3	75	8	83	1	—	62	6	9	5	188	153	355	219	152	18.4	37.5	24.7	3.1	5.1	3.9	34.2	5.3	22.4	Berks, &c.										
4	73	56	129	2	1	36	35	22	13	312	416	763	360	419	30.0	27.6	28.5	4.1	5.2	4.7	34.2	5.3	22.4	Brecon, &c.										
5	52	36	88	—	—	3	3	3	—	237	432	672	258	416	26.3	19.6	22.3	3.3	2.2	2.6	20.3	13.4	16.6	Bucks.										
6	49	63	112	2	4	1	1	29	18	304	325	676	351	353	29.2	39.1	34.8	3.4	5.7	4.6	20.2	8.7	13.1	Cambridge C., &c.										
7	105	96	201	6	5	29	31	32	36	627	784	1,479	668	815	19.1	27.7	23.9	3.3	5.0	4.2	14.0	17.8	15.9	Carmarthen, &c.										
8	71	56	127	11	6	53	43	63	68	544	649	1,324	606	701	21.3	19.2	20.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	15.7	11.8	13.6	Chester C., &c. :										
9	51	78	129	7	8	1	5	34	38	528	621	1,221	565	656	35.4	40.0	38.2	4.3	6.3	5.3	11.7	8.0	9.7	Chester.										
10	58	52	110	7	6	58	52	31	47	448	387	913	491	442	33.3	42.3	38.3	3.4	5.7	4.5	9.0	11.9	10.6	Parkside.										
11	101	69	170	5	2	69	26	50	32	441	430	953	530	481	44.4	57.4	51.1	6.3	9.2	7.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	Cornwall.										
12	114	115	229	—	—	69	83	19	—	336	359	714	375	375	25.0	34.1	29.9	3.6	5.4	4.5	19.1	14.3	16.8	Cumberland, &c.										
13	126	107	233	—	—	56	39	6	—	501	781	1,288	523	793	23.1	34.6	29.6	3.6	4.9	4.4	30.4	30.7	30.5	Denbigh, &c.										
14	86	92	178	10	26	43	30	96	140	380	427	1,043	492	574	40.6	38.2	39.2	4.3	4.9	4.6	24.1	13.5	17.7	Derby C.										
15	209	140	349	1	1	14	4	27	3	708	737	1,475	779	755	11.0	22.0	16.6	1.8	3.9	2.9	17.5	16.0	16.7	Devon.										
16	235	224	459	1	—	72	178	28	—	552	964	1,544	660	986	31.0	15.0	21.0	3.9	2.2	2.9	26.8	18.5	22.8	Dorset.										
17	148	127	275	7	9	20	25	50	76	694	1,053	1,873	772	1,123	20.2	39.5	33.0	2.0	5.4	4.0	35.6	22.7	27.9	Durham C., &c.										
18	172	154	326	5	8	110	87	39	30	938	817	1,824	1,014	877	29.3	32.0	30.5	4.8	5.1	5.0	18.5	18.5	22.8	Essex, &c. :										
19	150	114	264	5	—	7	15	24	9	418	782	1,233	480	818	8.3	30.4	19.0	1.5	3.3	2.6	35.6	22.7	27.9	Brentwood.										
20	164	83	247	—	—	133	62	18	—	498	685	1,201	565	705	24.5	49.1	37.0	3.6	6.4	5.1	19.2	11.3	14.5	Severalls.										
21	36	29	65	2	2	20	9	14	8	245	320	587	268	334	32.6	29.3	31.0	4.3	3.2	3.7	17.0	17.6	17.2	Glamorgan, &c.										
22	68	48	116	1	1	60	42	24	3	376	475	878	414	499	19.0	40.8	31.0	2.3	5.1	3.8	31.3	13.9	20.3	Gloucester C., &c.										
23	129	148	277	—	—	119	141	13	2	688	904	1,607	730	947	38.6	45.7	42.6	5.5	6.5	6.0	19.4	11.8	19.4	Hants.										
24	85	113	198	—	1	6	17	16	7	493	603	1,119	529	638	25.3	30.9	28.9	3.0	5.4	4.3	13.4	8.7	10.8	Hereford C., &c.										
25	277	186	463	17	15	5	9	114	160	1,289	1,062	2,625	1,462	1,255	11.0	26.9	16.7	1.8	2.9	2.3	16.4	9.6	12.7	Herts.										
26	354	244	598	—	—	123	100	52	2	897	1,141	2,092	1,041	1,171	21.3	26.2	23.8	3.3	4.2	3.8	17.7	15.6	16.5	Kent, &c. :										
																						17.0	17.0	17.0	Barming Heath.									
																						16.1	17.7	17.0	Chartham.									
																									Lancaster C.,									
																									Boroughs.									
																									(part) C.B.									
																									Lancaster.									
																									Rainhill.									

TABLE II.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C.=County. C.B.=County-Borough. B.=Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1917.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1917.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1917.										
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Total Number.		Of the Total Number.							
						Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.				Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part)—cont.																											
Prestwich - - - - -	4	20	1,199	1,336	2,559	266	299	565	-	-	34	50	12	5	-	-	87	140	227	11	1	71	121	10	1	1	
Whittingham - - - - -	5	7	1,023	1,748	2,783	339	365	704	6	1	30	49	34	4	-	-	95	120	215	2	-	61	78	1	-	2	
Winwick - - - - -	-	-	114	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	15	19	318	369	721	66	77	143	2	3	9	6	4	4	1	2	11	47	58	2	2	5	24	1	1	4	
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	2	2	553	550	1,107	109	117	226	-	-	22	24	4	6	-	-	37	44	81	-	1	27	34	-	1	5	
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) - - -	10	18	236	261	525	34	39	73	3	4	3	8	2	2	1	2	10	17	27	1	1	6	12	-	1	6	
London C.: Banstead - - - - -	23	25	1,127	1,522	2,697	98	165	263	-	-	20	29	3	1	-	-	79	94	173	6	10	49	57	2	1	7	
Bexley - - - - -	31	27	1,143	1,207	2,408	130	203	333	-	1	22	35	7	4	-	-	33	72	105	3	3	20	46	1	3	8	
Cane Hill - - - - -	21	34	1,058	1,359	2,472	218	187	405	1	-	33	26	20	4	1	-	89	97	186	5	6	59	77	3	3	9	
Claybury - - - - -	101	37	1,079	1,566	2,783	307	262	569	10	2	59	31	58	9	6	-	78	98	176	17	7	58	76	9	3	10	
Colney Hatch - - - - -	19	29	1,113	1,650	2,811	243	260	503	1	1	21	45	37	12	1	1	102	110	212	9	2	45	64	-	-	11	
Hanwell - - - - -	24	35	1,082	1,616	2,757	259	332	591	6	3	34	68	12	12	1	-	99	146	245	11	5	59	99	1	1	12	
Manor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Horton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
Epileptic Colony - - - - -	-	190	-	276	466	-	23	23	-	9	-	-	-	8	-	7	-	21	21	-	6	-	14	-	-	15	
Long Grove - - - - -	56	36	1,277	1,138	2,507	208	181	389	6	-	29	22	4	31	-	-	83	96	179	15	7	36	55	5	2	16	
Middlesex: Wandsworth - - - - -	-	-	587	747	1,334	214	305	519	2	-	33	66	10	25	-	-	95	176	272	7	1	73	122	5	-	17	
Napsbury - - - - -	-	-	79	-	79	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Monmouth C. - - - - -	30	32	616	496	1,174	89	84	173	1	1	7	12	3	4	-	-	30	45	75	6	3	17	24	2	1	19	
Norfolk - - - - -	-	-	23	4	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Northampton C. - - - - -	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	21	
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B. -	3	2	499	359	863	156	126	282	-	-	21	14	5	3	-	-	58	58	116	-	1	40	52	-	-	22	
Nottingham C. - - - - -	-	-	289	384	673	65	69	134	-	-	11	33	4	2	-	-	25	36	61	1	-	14	30	1	-	23	
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	1	-	364	392	757	47	59	106	1	-	5	15	3	2	-	-	11	19	30	-	-	5	9	-	-	24	
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wen- lock B. - - - - -	14	19	333	498	864	72	96	168	2	5	18	24	6	4	-	2	29	55	84	1	9	23	47	1	5	25	
Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells - - -	11	18	372	479	880	54	90	144	1	-	10	19	3	5	-	-	26	37	63	1	2	19	32	1	-	26	
Cotford - - - - -	14	25	383	444	866	77	124	201	5	6	19	21	6	31	-	-	26	44	70	3	7	22	36	3	5	27	
Stafford C., Burton - on - Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on- Trent C.B. (part), and Newcastle- under-Lyme B.: - - - - -																											
Stafford - - - - -	1	-	521	492	1,014	88	88	176	-	-	14	21	-	1	-	-	32	56	88	-	-	15	13	-	-	28	
Burntwood - - - - -	-	1	532	535	1,068	93	111	204	-	-	16	24	11	10	-	-	28	37	65	4	1	12	28	-	-	29	
Cheddleton - - - - -	9	16	630	576	1,231	95	112	207	4	1	13	25	7	1	1	-	44	85	129	2	6	24	46	1	-	30	
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	5	6	428	537	976	75	96	171	2	3	11	21	6	4	-	-	36	49	85	2	1	10	11	-	-	31	
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.: Brookwood - - - - -	1	-	581	1,000	1,582	93	110	203	-	-	6	9	11	11	-	-	30	58	88	-	-	16	35	-	-	32	
Netherne - - - - -	39	55	481	593	1,168	73	103	176	8	15	1	10	12	14	2	4	34	57	91	8	7	14	26	3	-	33	
Sussex, East - - - - -	15	37	577	736	1,365	111	156	267	2	2	14	24	6	6	-	-	44	95	139	5	7	32	74	1	1	34	
West - - - - -	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. - - - - -	20	45	524	708	1,297	101	123	224	1	9	10	22	2	1	-	-	49	56	105	7	8	35	36	5	2	36	
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	12	41	122	186	361	26	36	62	2	8	2	5	-	3	-	-	12	21	33	3	6	9	18	1	4	37	
Wilts - - - - -	15	24	492	577	1,108	90	104	194	1	-	13	24	4	5	-	-	44	58	102	2	1	40	52	1	1	38	

Appendix B. to Fourth Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE II.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1917.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1918.										Average Number Resident during 1917.		RECOVERY RATES.			MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.				
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1917, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1917.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1917.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1917.							
			Private (including Criminal Patients).	Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			M.	F.	M.	F.		M.			F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	236	192	428	6	1	4	14	66	18	1,080	1,305	2,469(a)	1,167	1,328	28.0	41.2	35.0	4.8	7.3	6.1	20.2	14.5	17.2	Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part)—cont. Prestwich. Whittingham. Winwick.	
2	250	287	537	2	—	129	122	24	6	998	1,707	2,735	1,037	1,723	20.1	21.6	20.9	4.5	3.7	4.0	24.1	16.7	19.4		
3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	111	112	—	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4	62	40	102	2	1	56	39	19	23	307	355	704	332	388	8.1	32.9	21.5	1.3	5.2	3.4	18.7	10.3	14.2	Leicester C. and Rutland. Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B. Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).	
5	171	114	285	1	1	107	54	13	—	443	511	967	523	529	25.7	30.6	28.2	4.1	5.1	4.6	32.7	21.6	27.1		
6	43	35	78	2	2	23	13	14	19	213	247	493	238	276	18.8	32.4	26.1	2.1	3.8	3.0	18.1	12.7	15.2		
7	235	184	419	1	3	108	88	27	26	907	1,408	2,368	1,045	1,514	53.3	35.4	41.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	22.5	12.2	16.4	London C.: Banstead. Bexley. Cane Hill. Claybury. Colney Hatch. Hanwell. Manor. Horton. Epileptic Colony. Long Grove.	
8	160	147	307	9	4	70	66	37	32	1,074	1,186	2,329	1,134	1,218	16.3	23.1	20.5	1.5	3.2	2.4	14.1	12.1	13.1		
9	268	132	400	9	2	264	127	43	29	897	1,322	2,291	1,008	1,356	29.9	42.1	35.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	26.6	9.7	16.9		
10	309	194	503	18	4	194	125	128	40	972	1,533	2,673	1,134	1,587	23.3	30.0	26.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	27.2	12.2	18.5	Middlesex: Wandsworth. Napsbury.	
11	279	208	487	3	3	157	108	23	34	971	1,587	2,615	1,081	1,644	21.8	26.0	24.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	25.8	12.7	17.9		
12	251	206	457	13	5	174	154	38	35	977	1,596	2,646	1,058	1,653	23.9	30.9	27.9	4.3	5.0	4.7	23.7	12.5	16.9		
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monmouth C. Norfolk. Northampton C. Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B. Nottingham C. Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15	—	41	41	—	17	—	—	—	182	—	245	427	—	443	—	100.0	100.0	—	2.9	2.9	—	9.3	9.3		
16	249	116	365	23	5	19	9	109	36	1,100	1,107	2,352	1,296	1,164	17.6	36.7	25.7	2.3	4.1	3.1	19.2	10.0	14.8	Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells. Cotford.	
17	143	102	245	4	—	—	—	30	—	532	774	1,336	579	767	36.0	43.6	40.4	9.1	11.6	10.5	24.7	13.3	18.2		
18	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	71	—	71	75	—	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
19	76	54	130	4	4	59	46	29	29	600	484	1,142	631	527	19.8	30.4	24.8	2.3	3.9	3.0	12.0	10.2	11.2	Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent, C.B. (part), and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.: Stafford. Burntwood. Cheddleton.	
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2	25	23	2	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21	22	—	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
22	128	66	194	1	—	1	1	7	—	465	363	835	492	360	26.5	42.3	33.6	6.1	10.7	8.0	26.0	18.3	22.8	Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.: Brookwood. Netherne.	
23	58	64	122	—	—	17	21	4	—	267	353	624	284	366	23.0	44.8	34.4	4.0	6.6	5.5	20.4	17.5	18.8		
24	82	92	174	—	—	5	1	8	—	311	340	659	340	362	11.4	15.8	13.9	1.2	2.0	1.6	24.1	25.4	24.8		
25	46	52	98	2	2	15	22	23	18	321	488	850(b)	347	516	34.8	51.1	44.3	5.5	7.7	6.8	13.3	10.1	11.4	Sussex, East. West. Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. Wight, Isle of. Wilts.	
26	62	59	121	2	3	60	59	15	14	334	477	840	362	491	37.3	37.6	37.5	4.3	5.5	5.0	17.1	12.0	14.2		
27	60	49	109	3	2	37	28	26	28	362	472	888	394	487	31.0	38.7	35.4	4.6	6.1	5.4	15.2	10.1	12.4		
28	106	80	186	—	—	11	4	9	—	463	444	916	500	467	17.0	14.9	16.0	2.5	2.2	2.4	21.2	17.1	19.2	Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.: Brookwood. Netherne.	
29	113	89	202	1	—	5	3	20	1	464	520	1,005	514	533	14.6	27.7	21.9	1.9	4.3	3.1	22.0	16.7	19.3		
30	106	104	210	2	6	105	98	31	7	553	508	1,099	611	549	29.3	43.0	37.0	3.3	6.6	4.9	17.3	18.9	18.1		
31	66	88	154	2	1	12	6	15	7	391	495	908	423	505	14.5	12.0	13.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	15.6	17.4	16.6	Sussex, East. West. Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. Wight, Isle of. Wilts.	
32	128	117	245	—	—	2	1	11	—	506	935	1,452	539	971	19.5	35.4	28.2	2.4	3.2	2.9	23.7	12.0	16.2		
33	100	83	183	4	8	12	7	46	55	413	556	1,070	494	638	23.0	29.5	26.8	2.4	3.5	3.0	20.2	13.0	16.2		
34	71	98	169	—	4	38	40	28	36	560	700	1,324	584	764	30.5	49.3	41.6	4.6	8.0	6.5	12.2	12.8	12.5	Sussex, East. West. Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. Wight, Isle of. Wilts.	
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	13	—	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
36	95	108	203	2	7	14	17	22	42	479	670	1,213	523	732	35.7	29.5	32.2	5.4	4.1	4.7	18.2	14.7	16.2		
37	17	16	33	2	6	5	7	12	39	119	187	357	129	227	34.6	60.0	48.2	5.6	6.9	6.4	13.2	7.0	9.3	Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.: Brookwood. Netherne.	
38	130	88	218	4	2	113	77	20	22	403	537	982	481	590	46.5	52.5	49.7	6.7	7.4	7.1	27.0	14.9	20.3		

(a) Forty-two of these patients were boarded out at the Rochdale Union Workhouse under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, sec. 26.

(b) Twenty-five of these patients were boarded out in the Forden Union Workhouse under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, sec. 26.

(c) This Asylum being used as a War Hospital, percentages are not given.

(continued.)

TABLE II.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1917.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1917.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1917.									
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Total Number.	Of the Total Number.										
				Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.													
							M.	F.	M.	F.					M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asy- lum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick - - - - -	11	13	577	698	1,299	54	63	117	-	3	6	14	10	7	-	-	19	33	52	1	3	15	27	1	2	1	
Barnsley Hall - - - - -	20	51	320	442	833	60	96	156	18	31	4	13	16	15	-	1	20	33	53	12	20	10	11	5	7	2	
Yorks, North Riding - - - - -	10	24	445	474	953	52	56	108	4	3	3	8	5	6	-	-	26	43	69	1	2	17	35	1	2	3	
Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, and Wakefield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:																											
Wakefield - - - - -	3	3	1,473	1,020	2,499	224	214	438	1	-	35	7	7	5	-	-	70	70	140	13	1	48	53	-	-	4	
Wadsley - - - - -	-	-	13	-	13	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Menston - - - - -	35	60	965	961	2,021	206	241	447	13	18	41	54	7	7	1	3	102	113	215	12	10	78	92	10	5	6	
Scalebor Park - - - - -	103	139	-	-	242	40	57	97	40	57	4	11	1	7	1	7	23	38	61	23	38	18	23	18	23	7	
Storthes Hall - - - - -	2	3	872	953	1,830	155	190	345	-	1	20	44	1	5	-	-	49	81	130	-	1	45	74	-	1	8	
Yorks, East Riding - - - - -	11	6	268	291	576	54	53	107	1	3	8	18	1	2	-	1	24	31	55	2	2	18	24	1	1	9	
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).																											
Birmingham: Winson Green - -	22	30	369	351	772	227	217	444	2	2	29	37	11	5	-	-	129	133	262	3	1	78	84	1	1	10	
Rubery Hill - - - - -	-	-	35	-	35	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Brighton - - - - -	17	28	369	498	912	112	125	237	5	7	28	20	3	7	1	3	66	104	170	13	15	26	31	7	4	12	
Bristol - - - - -	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Canterbury - - - - -	15	27	78	78	198	7	14	21	1	1	4	4	1	3	1	1	6	8	14	1	1	-	2	-	-	14	
Cardiff - - - - -	-	-	44	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
Croydon - - - - -	30	74	190	413	707	59	94	153	11	11	10	17	9	7	1	1	20	53	73	9	11	13	47	6	9	16	
Derby - - - - -	4	26	243	269	542	33	33	66	1	8	2	6	1	3	-	3	23	24	47	-	3	9	14	-	2	17	
Exeter - - - - -	20	29	194	162	405	50	54	104	10	16	6	6	2	18	1	6	20	24	44	4	9	8	9	1	3	18	
Gateshead - - - - -	-	-	246	236	482	92	70	162	-	-	9	9	22	5	-	-	20	25	45	-	-	15	20	-	-	19	
Hull - - - - -	4	14	332	352	702	74	77	151	1	5	12	24	6	1	-	-	30	47	77	4	4	13	25	-	2	20	
Ipswich - - - - -	14	25	158	179	376	32	36	68	7	5	-	7	1	6	1	-	25	36	61	3	9	9	15	1	9	21	
Leicester - - - - -	11	20	368	603	1,002	69	77	146	-	6	14	17	2	2	-	-	20	47	67	-	3	15	40	-	3	22	
London (City of) - - - - -	117	226	188	150	681	53	55	108	16	42	7	6	8	23	8	22	31	41	72	7	26	23	20	4	7	23	
Middlesbrough - - - - -	5	10	240	203	458	37	35	72	4	3	8	7	2	1	-	-	25	19	44	3	1	22	17	1	1	24	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	-	-	37	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
Newport - - - - -	2	6	232	227	467	61	34	95	9	3	5	6	5	2	3	1	25	17	42	5	1	16	9	3	1	26	
Norwich - - - - -	2	-	250	319	571	143	160	303	7	-	31	31	2	1	-	-	81	102	183	2	-	29	31	2	-	27	
Nottingham - - - - -	12	31	449	509	1,001	109	127	236	7	12	13	25	7	16	-	1	42	43	85	2	5	33	39	2	4	28	
Plymouth - - - - -	9	12	202	280	503	26	65	91	1	2	2	21	1	2	-	-	12	29	41	1	1	4	24	-	1	29	
Portsmouth - - - - -	37	74	405	533	1,049	108	139	247	23	37	7	21	9	15	5	10	24	40	64	9	10	13	28	3	5	30	
Sunderland - - - - -	4	14	250	202	470	63	60	123	3	6	12	11	2	1	2	-	22	27	49	-	3	13	20	-	-	31	
West Ham - - - - -	2	1	501	566	1,070	73	86	159	2	-	6	20	8	4	1	-	29	57	86	-	1	17	48	-	1	32	
York - - - - -	3	6	192	196	397	14	26	40	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	5	15	20	-	3	4	12	-	3	33	
TOTAL - - - - -	1,496	2,443	45,585	52,538	102,062	9,053	10,364	19,417	405	527	1,214	1,727	686	707	67	123	3,622	4,908	8,530	375	397	2,153	3,304	178	195	34	

(a) This Asylum being used as a War Hospital, percentages are not given.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 68 patients (40 males and 28 females) were transferred, while resident during 1917, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(c) In addition to these numbers, 2,941 patients (1,214 males and 1,727 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(d) In addition to these numbers, 145 patients (71 males and 74 females) were transferred, while resident during 1917, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 48 Criminal (Private) Patients (32 males and 16 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Appendix B. to Fourth Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE II.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1917.			Of the Total Number.				NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1918.				Average Number Resident during 1917.	RECOVERY RATES.			MORTALITY RATES.			County, Distr ct, and County-Borough Asylums. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.						
	Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1917, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1917.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1917.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1917.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	156	121	277	1	2	107	78	20	13	447	607	1,087	548	674	34.1	48.2	42.0	2.3	3.5	3.0	28.5	18.0	22.7	Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick. Barnsley Hall. Yorks, North Riding. Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, and Wakefield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.: Wakefield. Wadsley. Menston. Scalebor Park. Storthes Hall. Yorks, East Riding.	
2	51	64	115	4	10	51	59	29	51	300	441	821	336	495	22.7	13.6	16.8	2.5	1.9	2.1	15.2	12.9	13.8		
3	66	40	106	—	3	14	4	21	26	394	445	886	434	485	36.2	70.0	53.6	3.4	6.3	4.9	15.2	8.2	11.5		
4	414	196	610	3	—	375	170	52	2	1,164	969	2,187	1,326	980	22.1	25.4	23.7	2.8	4.3	3.4	31.2	20.0	26.5	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London). Birmingham: Winson Green. Rubery Hill. Brighton. Bristol. Canterbury. Cardiff. Croydon. Derby. Exeter. Gateshead. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Newport. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham. York.	
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17	16	—	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
6	174	111	285	8	5	91	66	53	61	877	977	1,968	985	1,045	39.4	39.4	39.4	6.5	7.3	6.9	17.7	10.6	14.0		
7	14	12	26	14	12	1	—	106	146	—	—	252	108	143	46.2	46.0	46.1	12.6	11.7	12.1	13.0	8.4	10.4		
8	171	154	325	—	—	132	119	21	3	788	908	1,720	841	933	29.2	40.0	35.1	4.4	6.5	5.5	20.3	16.5	18.3		
9	32	29	61	—	1	8	8	13	7	264	283	567	278	293	34.0	48.0	40.8	5.4	6.9	6.2	11.5	9.9	10.7		
10	146	88	234	2	1	66	49	58	29	285	348	720	373	375	36.1	39.6	37.9	12.6	14.0	13.3	39.1	23.5	31.3		
11	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	33	34	—	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	75	59	134	5	3	39	37	28	34	329	454	845	368	498	23.9	26.3	25.1	5.2	4.8	5.0	20.4	11.8	15.5		
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	39	39	—	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	5	8	13	1	2	4	5	16	26	73	77	192	92	105	—	18.2	11.8	—	1.7	0.9	5.4	7.6	6.6		
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44	41	—	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	46	50	96	4	8	—	—	42	70	171	408	691	227	491	26.0	54.0	43.8	4.7	8.1	7.0	20.3	10.2	13.4		
17	49	23	72	2	1	48	21	9	32	199	249	489	232	291	28.1	46.7	37.1	3.2	4.3	3.8	21.1	7.9	13.8		
18	57	36	93	7	6	14	10	24	30	163	155	372	203	192	17.0	26.5	21.0	3.0	3.7	3.4	28.1	18.8	23.5		
19	81	37	118	—	—	4	—	7	—	230	244	481	241	236	21.4	30.8	25.9	4.4	6.5	5.4	33.6	15.7	24.7		
20	64	49	113	—	2	55	39	14	13	302	334	663	328	363	19.1	32.9	26.4	3.2	5.6	4.5	19.5	13.5	16.4		
21	41	36	77	4	2	15	12	17	21	121	147	306	156	189	29.0	50.0	39.3	4.4	6.3	5.4	26.3	19.0	22.3		
22	66	86	152	6	4	56	72	20	20	342	547	929	374	588	22.4	53.3	38.7	3.3	5.7	4.8	17.6	14.6	15.8		
23	47	32	79	17	18	30	21	111	221	169	137	638	292	362	51.1	64.5	56.6	6.4	4.7	5.5	16.1	8.8	12.1		
24	30	16	46	5	3	2	—	9	11	218	202	440	235	213	64.7	50.0	57.4	7.8	6.9	7.4	12.8	7.5	10.3		
25	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	33	—	33	33	—	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	50	26	76	1	—	2	—	10	8	210	216	444	231	228	29.1	28.1	28.7	5.4	3.4	4.5	21.6	11.4	16.6		
27	103	65	168	1	—	49	27	10	—	201	312	523	233	309	20.9	19.6	20.2	7.4	6.5	6.9	44.2	21.0	31.0		
28	93	84	177	5	4	48	35	33	36	402	504	975	449	545	32.4	35.1	33.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	20.7	15.4	17.8		
29	23	23	46	1	1	16	12	17	15	185	290	507	204	297	19.0	38.7	33.7	1.7	6.7	4.8	11.3	7.7	9.2		
30	118	81	199	9	12	75	47	55	91	353	534	1,033	440	604	13.1	22.8	18.5	2.4	3.8	3.2	26.8	13.4	19.1		
31	32	22	54	—	1	21	10	17	17	246	210	490	253	219	21.3	33.9	27.5	4.1	7.2	5.6	12.6	10.0	11.4		
32	85	50	135	1	—	2	—	11	1	451	545	1,008	480	546	26.6	58.5	44.5	3.0	7.4	5.3	17.7	9.2	13.2		
33	13	15	28	1	—	5	10	11	5	180	193	389	191	199	36.4	52.2	47.1	1.9	5.3	3.7	6.8	7.5	7.2		
34	9,613	7,525	17,138	317	293	4,469	3,423	2,571 (e)	2,489	40,328	50,423	95,811	45,138	53,896	25.9	34.3	30.4	3.8	5.1	4.5	21.3	14.0	17.3	TOTAL.	

TABLE II.—continued—REGISTERED HOSPITALS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1917.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1917.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1917.														
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.										Total Number.			Of the Total Number.									
										Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).					Private (including Criminal Patients).		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :																																
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	131	217	-	-	348	31	53	84	31	53	6	7	1	1	1	1	24	34	58	24	34	11	18	11	18	1					
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	55	81	-	-	136	5	17	22	5	17	-	-	2	5	2	5	4	15	19	4	15	3	9	3	9	2					
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	59	85	-	-	144	2	16	18	2	16	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	12	13	1	12	1	6	1	6	3					
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	18	62	-	-	80	7	5	12	7	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	10	15	5	10	1	5	1	5	4					
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. - -	4	15	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	19	4	15	-	-	-	-	5					
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	30	62	-	-	92	12	10	22	12	10	3	1	1	-	1	-	9	10	19	9	10	4	7	4	7	6					
Northampton - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	214	253	-	-	467	35	60	95	35	60	-	1	8	7	8	7	23	42	65	23	42	9	22	9	22	7					
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	39	53	-	-	92	10	7	17	10	7	3	-	2	1	2	1	8	10	18	8	10	6	6	6	6	8					
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	41	49	-	-	90	9	20	29	9	20	4	3	1	1	1	1	5	9	14	5	9	5	4	5	4	9					
Stafford - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford - -	43	85	-	-	128	6	14	20	6	14	-	6	1	1	1	1	5	10	15	5	10	-	3	-	3	10					
Surrey - -	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	61	101	-	-	162	53	119	172	53	119	23	36	11	17	11	17	36	106	142	36	106	20	61	20	61	11					
" - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.	163	210	-	-	373	25	57	82	25	57	5	15	7	13	7	13	31	45	76	31	45	8	18	8	18	12					
York City (N.R.)	Bootham Park, York - - - -	62	61	-	-	123	15	10	25	15	10	3	1	1	-	1	-	10	11	21	10	11	7	7	7	7	13					
" (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - - -	61	115	-	-	176	15	32	47	15	32	1	7	2	2	2	2	7	24	31	7	24	4	10	4	10	14					
TOTAL (Registered Hospitals) - -		981	1,449	-	-	2,430	225	420	645	225	420	50	80	39	49	39	49	172	353	525	172	353	79	176	79	176	15					
		(b)																														
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS :																																
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16					
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth -	222	-	-	-	222	117	-	117	117	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	54	54	-	53	-	53	-	17					
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals)		222	-	-	-	222	117	-	117	117	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	54	54	-	53	-	53	-	18					
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :																																
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	520	176	2	-	698	37	6	43	37	6	6	-	-	1	-	1	41	16	57	41	16	20	12	20	12	19					
Notts - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Rampton, Retford.	209	59	-	-	268	9	6	15	9	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	20					
TOTAL (Criminal Asylums) - -		729	235	2	-	966	46	12	58	46	12	6	-	1	1	1	1	44	17	61	44	17	21	13	21	13	21					
		(c)																														

(a) No insane patients were detained for more than a few days pending transference to other mental hospitals ; 3,484 cases were admitted and so dealt with.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 6 female patients were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
(c) In addition to these numbers, one male criminal (private) patient was retained in the Asylum as a pauper patient on his ceasing to be a "Criminal" during the same year.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1917.				NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1918.									Average Number Resident during 1917.		RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and Criminal Asylums.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1917, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1917.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1917.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1917.						
			Private (including Criminal Patients).	Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.		M.						F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	24	14	38	24	14	1	1	114	222	-	-	336	122	223	36·7	34·6	35·4	6·8	6·7	6·7	19·7	6·3	11·0	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. Wonford House. Barnwood House. Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital. Bethel Hospital, Norwich. St. Andrew's Hospital. Nottingham Lunatic Hospital. Warneford Asylum. Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital. Bethlem Royal Hospital. Holloway Sanatorium. Bootham Park, York. The Retreat, York. TOTAL (Registered Hospitals).
2	4	3	7	4	3	-	-	52	80	-	-	132	53	81	100·0	81·8	85·7	5·0	9·3	7·6	7·5	3·7	5·2	
3	4	12	16	4	12	1	1	56	77	-	-	133	56	82	100·0	40·0	43·8	1·6	5·9	4·3	7·1	14·6	11·6	
4	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	18	57	-	-	75	18	60	16·7	100·0	54·5	4·0	7·5	6·5	11·1	-	2·6	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hospital closed Feb. 1917.					-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	2	11	13	2	11	-	1	31	51	-	-	82	30	54	36·4	77·8	55·0	9·5	9·9	9·7	6·7	20·4	15·5	
7	26	13	39	26	13	3	4	200	258	-	-	458	211	253	33·3	41·5	38·8	3·6	7·0	5·5	12·3	5·1	8·4	
8	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	40	48	-	-	88	40	50	75·0	100·0	85·7	12·2	10·0	11·0	2·5	4·0	3·3	
9	2	7	9	2	7	-	-	43	53	-	-	96	41	52	62·5	23·5	36·0	10·0	6·0	7·7	4·9	13·5	9·7	
10	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	44	79	-	-	123	43	80	-	23·1	16·7	-	3·0	2·0	-	12·5	8·1	
11	12	8	20	12	8	9	2	66	106	-	-	172	62	101	47·6	60·4	56·6	17·5	27·9	24·3	19·4	7·9	12·3	
12	12	10	22	12	10	-	1	145	212	-	-	357	149	209	44·4	41·9	42·6	4·3	6·8	5·7	8·1	4·8	6·1	
13	4	5	9	4	5	-	-	63	55	-	-	118	63	59	50·0	70·0	58·3	9·1	9·9	9·5	6·3	8·5	7·4	
14	9	5	14	9	5	2	1	60	118	-	-	178	62	117	30·8	33·3	32·6	5·3	6·8	6·3	14·5	4·3	7·8	
15	102	100	202	102	100	16	11	932	1,416	-	-	2,348	950	1,422	42·5	48·2	46·3	6·6	9·4	8·3	10·7	7·0	8·5	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal Military Hospital. Royal Naval Hospital. TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).
17	52	-	52	52	-	40	-	233	-	-	-	233	233	-	45·3	-	45·3	15·6	-	15·6	22·3	-	22·3	
18	52	-	52	52	-	40	-	233	-	-	-	233	233	-	45·3	-	45·3	15·6	-	15·6	22·3	-	22·3	
19	30	12	42	30	12	19	6	485	154	3	-	642	497	162	54·1	24·0	76·2	3·6	6·6	4·3	6·0	7·4	6·4	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broad-moor. Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Rampton.
20	11	1	12	11	1	11	1	204	63	-	-	267	206	61	12·5	16·7	14·3	·5	1·5	·7	5·3	1·6	4·5	
21	41	13	54	41	13	30	7	689	217	3	-	909	703	223	46·7	118·2	60·7	2·7	5·3	3·3	5·8	5·8	5·8	TOTAL (Criminal Asylums).

TABLE II.—*continued*—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1917.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1917.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1917.								DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1917.								NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JAN. 1918.						Average Number Resident during 1917.	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.		Of the Total Number.						Total Number.		Of the Total Number.						Total Number.		Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.								
									Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.				Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.				Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).							Post-mortem Examinations made.							
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House - -	87	113	17	70	287	28	39	67	27	39	5	2	4	8	4	8	20	37	57	19	34	9	14	9	12	29	18	47	25	14	2	-	67	102	16	65	250	94	175	
Camberwell -	Camberwell House -	121	288	-	-	409	90	153	243	90	153	16	26	11	15	11	15	63	119	182	63	119	24	42	24	42	29	51	80	29	51	-	-	119	271	-	-	390	125	278	
Chiswick - -	Chiswick House - -	17	16	-	-	33	6	3	9	6	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	5	3	8	5	3	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	17	16	-	-	33	17	16		
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House - - -	31	38	-	-	69	15	26	41	15	26	2	11	2	2	2	2	8	25	33	8	25	4	11	4	11	8	2	10	8	2	-	-	30	37	-	-	67	29	38	
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House	27	57	-	-	84	27	22	49	27	22	2	4	5	5	5	5	18	21	39	18	21	7	10	7	10	8	4	12	8	4	-	1	28	54	-	-	82	29	54	
Hayes, Middlesex	Hayes Park - - -	-	19	-	-	19	-	6	6	-	6	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	4	4	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	19	
Hillingdon, Ux-bridge.	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).	35	6	-	-	41	8	3	11	8	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	4	4	8	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	-	3	3	-	-	36	5	-	-	41	38	6		
Isleworth - -	Wyke House - - -	12	16	-	-	28	4	5	9	4	5	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	12	18	-	-	30	13	17	
Peckham - - -	Peckham House - -	91	252	-	-	343	46	84	130	46	84	5	10	12	19	12	19	18	61	79	18	61	8	26	8	26	23	45	68	23	45	1	-	96	230	-	-	326	93	244	
Roehampton -	The Priory - - -	45	44	-	-	89	6	13	19	6	13	1	4	3	3	3	3	6	13	19	6	13	1	5	1	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	44	44	-	-	88	44	43		
Upper Halliford, Shepperton.	Halliford House - -	13	12	-	-	25	3	5	8	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	13	13	-	-	26	13	12	
Tooting - - -	Newlands House - -	20	-	-	-	20	8	-	8	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	20	-		
South End, Catford	Flower House - - -	19	-	-	-	19	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	8	-	8	8	-	3	-	3	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	13	-		
Clapham Park -	Clarence Lodge - -	-	12	-	-	12	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	4	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	11	
Enfield - - -	Elm Lodge - - -	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	5		
Hayes, Middlesex	Mead House - - -	-	14	-	-	14	-	7	7	-	7	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	13	
" "	Wood End House - -	-	15	-	-	15	-	4	4	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	16	
Hendon - - -	Hendon Grove - - -	-	13	-	-	13	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	13		
Kensington, West	Otto House - - -	-	16	-	-	16	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	5	5	-	5	-	4	-	4	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	19	
Southall - - -	Featherstone Hall -	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	10		
Streatham Hill -	Fenstanton - - -	-	29	-	-	29	-	18	18	-	18	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	15	15	-	15	-	6	-	6	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	27	-	-	27	-	27	
TOTAL - -		518	975	17	70	1,580	251	408	659	250	408	35	72	45	65	45	65	160	328	488	159	325	62	129	62	127	113	135	248	109	131	3	1	497	925	16	65	1,503	528	1,016	
												(a)								(b)																					

(a) In addition to these numbers, 12 patients (4 males and 8 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 5 patients (3 males and 2 females) were transferred, while resident during 1917, from the Private to the Pauper Class.

Appendix B. to Fourth Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE II.—continued—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS. 1st JANUARY 1917.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1917.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1917.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1917.								NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING. 1st JANUARY 1918.						Average Number Resident during 1917.	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.										Total Number.	Of the Total Number.						Total Number.	Of the Total Number.				PRI- VATE (in- cluding all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.											
						Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).	Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.																										
																	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Beds (Bedford Borough).	Bishopstone House, Bedford	-	10	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	9			
Beds	Springfield House, Bedford	17	25	-	-	42	2	3	5	2	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	17	25	-	-	42	18	24	
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	12	13	-	-	25	9	8	17	9	8	3	8	1	-	1	-	7	6	13	7	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	13	14	-	-	27	13	16	
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	-	6	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	7	
"	Plympton House, Plympton	7	18	-	-	25	1	5	6	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	5	23	-	-	28	6	20		
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	7	8	-	-	15	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	6	7	-	-	13	7	7			
"	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George	16	24	-	-	40	3	12	15	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	13	4	9	1	7	1	7	-	1	1	-	1	-	15	26	-	-	41	15	27			
Essex	Littleton Hall, Brentwood	-	17	-	-	17	-	7	7	-	7	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	16		
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	16	16	-	-	32	8	10	18	8	10	-	1	1	2	1	2	6	6	12	6	6	2	3	2	3	6	2	8	6	2	-	-	12	18	-	-	30	16	15	
"	The Retreat, Fairford	17	28	-	-	45	1	6	7	1	6	-	-	3	-	3	2	7	9	2	7	1	5	1	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	16	26	-	-	42	17	26			
Hants	Westbrooke House, Alton	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1				
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2				
Kent	Redlands, near Tonbridge	9	8	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	9	7	-	-	16	9	7		
"	Riverhead House, Sevenoaks	-	6	-	-	6	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	6			
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	5	32	-	-	37	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	5	32	-	-	37	5	31	
Lancaster	Overdale, Whitefield, Manchester	-	11	-	-	11	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	11			
"	Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows	53	76	-	-	129	30	44	74	30	44	-	1	1	2	1	2	18	33	51	18	33	4	16	4	16	13	13	26	13	13	-	-	52	74	-	-	126	60	81	
" (Liver- pool City).	Tue Brook Villa, Green Lane, Liver- pool.	21	25	-	-	46	11	13	24	11	13	1	5	-	1	-	1	5	9	14	5	9	3	1	3	1	8	3	11	8	3	-	-	19	26	-	-	45	20	25	
Lancaster	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	12	26	-	-	38	4	11	15	4	11	-	3	-	-	-	3	12	15	3	12	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	11	24	-	-	35	13	25		
Norfolk (Nor- wich City).	Heigham Hall, Norwich	19	42	-	-	61	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	4	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	17	40	-	-	57	17	41		
"	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich	-	14	-	-	14	-	11	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	16		
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton	33	-	-	-	33	7	-	7	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	31	-	-	31	31	-			
"	Grove House, All Stretton	-	36	-	-	36	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	4	-	4	-	8	8	-	8	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	37	-	-	37	-	35		
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1			
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	8	6	-	-	14	1	6	7	1	6	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	10	-	-	18	8	7	
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	28	51	-	-	79	10	19	29	10	19	1	6	2	3	2	3	5	16	21	5	16	1	5	1	5	3	5	8	3	5	-	1	30	49	-	-	79	29	49	
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton, Bath	10	26	-	-	36	1	4	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	7	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	10	22	-	-	32	10	25		
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	11	18	-	-	29	1	4	5	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	3	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	19	-	-	28	10	19		
"	Moat House, Tamworth	-	7	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	6		
Surrey	The Silver Birches, Church St., Epsom	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	10		

TABLE II.—*continued*—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued*.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1917.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1917.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1917.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1917.										NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1918.					Average Number Resident during 1917.	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.										Total Number.	Of the Total Number.										Total Number.	Of the Total Number.					PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.								
						Private Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890 Section 38 (1)	Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers. Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).	Private Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).	Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.																												
																	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.				F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sussex	- - Ticehurst House, Ticehurst	- -	37	38	-	-	75	5	10	15	5	10	1	-	2	3	2	3	4	7	11	4	7	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	37	41	-	-	78	38	38	
"	- - St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	- -	-	73	-	-	73	-	9	9	-	9	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	8	8	-	8	-	6	-	6	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	71	-	-	71	-	71		
"	- - Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	- -	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	5					
" (Hastings Borough).	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.	- -	-	6	-	-	6	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	6				
Warwick	- - Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden, Birmingham.	- -	13	19	-	-	32	4	7	11	4	7	2	1	-	1	-	1	5	5	10	5	5	-	2	-	2	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	11	19	-	-	30	13	19		
Wilts	- - Laverstock House, Salisbury	- -	14	19	-	-	33	1	5	6	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	4	2	-	-	10	19	-	-	29	12	18		
" (New Sarum Borough).	Fisherton House, Salisbury	- -	39	65	234	322	660	42	65	107	8	12	6	10	25	25	5	4	16	27	43	3	7	9	19	-	1	61	43	104	6	6	12	14	38	64	200	318	620	251	382		
Wilts	- - Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	- -	11	12	-	-	23	2	5	7	2	5	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	10	13	-	-	23	9	12		
"	- - Kingsdown House, Box, Chippenham	- -	10	31	-	-	41	2	8	10	2	8	-	1	2	1	2	1	3	7	10	3	7	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	2	1	-	1	7	31	-	-	38	8	32		
Yorks, W.R.	- - Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	- -	-	8	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	7				
" (Rotherham Borough).	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	- -	-	19	-	-	19	-	8	8	-	8	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	18		
York (York City)	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York	- -	-	15	-	-	15	-	7	7	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	15			
TOTAL - - -		- -	425	873	234	322	1,854	149	321	470	115	268	19	49	39	61	19	40	100	213	313	87	193	30	94	21	78	110	106	216	55	69	12	16	398	879	200	318	1,795	635	1,188		
											(a)		(b)									(c)																					

(a) In addition to these numbers, 1 female was transferred, while resident during 1917, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 18 patients (4 males and 14 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(c) In addition to these numbers, 1 female was transferred, while resident during 1917, from the Private to the Pauper Class.

TABLE III.

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS:	Number			Number admitted during 1917.				
	1st January 1917.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Berks - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
Brecon and Radnor - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Bucks - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Carmarthen - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Cornwall - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	5
Cumberland and Westmorland.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Denbigh - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
Devon - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8
Dorset - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	9
Durham - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	10
Essex : Brentwood - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	11
Gloucester - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	12
Hants - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	3	1	13
Herts - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	14
Kent : Barming Heath -	2	1	3	-	-	2	1	15
„ Chartham - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	16
Lancs. : Lancaster - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17
„ Rainhill - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	18
„ Prestwich - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	19
„ Whittingham - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	3	1	20
London : Banstead - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	21
„ Bexley - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22
„ Cane Hill - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	23
„ Claybury - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24
„ Colney Hatch - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	25
„ Hanwell - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	26
„ Long Grove - - - -	5	1	6	-	-	6	-	27
Middlesex : Wandsworth	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	28
Oxford - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	29
Salop - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	30
Somerset : Wells - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	31
„ Cotford - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	32
Staffs. : Stafford - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	33
„ Cheddleton - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	34
Surrey : Brookwood - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	35
Sussex, East - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	36
Warwick - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	37
Wilts - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	38
Worcester : Powick - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	39
Yorks, N.R. - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	40
„ W.R. : Wakefield - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	41
„ „ Menston - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	42
„ E.R. - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	43

(a) Of this number 33 Males and 16 Females were retained in the

TABLE III.

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1917.

	Number discharged during 1917.				Number who died during 1917.		Number remaining 1st January 1918.		
	Recovered.		Not Recovered. (a)		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
10	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
11	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
13	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	2
14	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
17	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	3
19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	1	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	3
21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1
24	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	2	2
27	-	-	6	1	2	-	3	-	3
28	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
30	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
31	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
32	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
36	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
38	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3
39	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
40	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
41	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
42	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.

TABLE III.—*continued.*—STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL
during the

	Number			Number admitted during 1917.				
	1st January 1917.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS :								
Birmingham : Winson Green.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
Brighton - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Derby - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Exeter - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Hull - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Ipswich - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6
London, City of - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	7
Newport - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8
Norwich - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	9
Nottingham - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
Portsmouth - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	11
Sunderland - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12
West Ham - - -	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	13
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :								
St. Andrew's - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
Coton Hill - - -	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	15
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :								
Broadmoor - - -	520	176	696	-	1	37	5	16
Rampton - - -	209	59	268	1	-	8	6	17
SUMMARY :								
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	49	13	62	2	-	61	21	18
REGISTERED HOSPITALS -	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	19
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS - -	729	235	964	1	1	45	11	20
TOTAL - - -	779	249	1,028	3	2	106	32	

(a) Of this number 33 Males and 16 Females were retained in the

LUNATICS confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses
Year 1917—continued.

	Number discharged during 1917.				Number who died during 1917.		Number remaining 1st January 1918.		
	Recovered.		Not Recovered. (a)						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
9	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
16	20	12	22	4	30	12	485	154	639
17	1	1	2	-	11	1	204	63	267
18	7	2	42	17	6	2	57	13	70
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
20	21	13	24	4	41	13	689	217	906
	28	15	66	21	47	15	747	232	979

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.

TABLE IV.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1917.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS						
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel,		
	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.								
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.												
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s.		
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	39,342	1,214	5,159	550	—	2 10 ⁵ / ₈	9 ⁷ / ₈	2 9 ³ / ₈	4 ³ / ₄	1		
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	25,836	294	1,087	78	—	4 3 ³ / ₄	9	2 9 ³ / ₄	1 ⁵ / ₈	2		
Brecon and Radnor -	16,887	96	1,513	—	2	4 4 ¹ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₂	3 4 ¹ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₈	3		
Bucks - - - -	22,970	391	1,415	380	—	4 9 ¹ / ₂	1/- ¹ / ₂	2 5 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₄	1		
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B.	22,317	1,145	1,109	192	46	4 9 ¹ / ₂	10 ³ / ₄	2 10 ¹ / ₄	7 ³ / ₈	1		
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	26,178	315	5,064	150	8	7 5 ¹ / ₈	10 ⁵ / ₈	2 9 ³ / ₈	2	1		
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport C.B. (part) and Wallasey C.B.:												
Chester - - -	42,972	1,350	8,034	108	—	4 8	5 ³ / ₄	2 10 ¹ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₄	1		
Parkside - - -	42,989	1,838	3,479	122	60	4 6 ¹ / ₄	7 ³ / ₈	2 10 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₄	2		
Cornwall - - -	39,512	48	2,090	—	133	3 5 ³ / ₄	8 ³ / ₈	2 7 ⁷ / ₈	- ¹ / ₈	1		
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle, C.B.	31,070	382	1,542	81	—	4 6 ¹ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₂	2 8 ¹ / ₂	1 ⁷ / ₈	1		
Denbigh, Anglesea, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	33,478	999	3,376	89	182	4 6 ⁷ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₈	2 10 ³ / ₈	4 ³ / ₈	1		
Derby C. - - -	29,256	795	1,631	717	—	4 8	8 ⁵ / ₈	3 1 ¹ / ₈	4 ³ / ₈	2		
Devon - - - -	42,827	1,110	2,632	29	—	4 4 ³ / ₈	7 ⁷ / ₈	3 2 ¹ / ₂	3 ³ / ₄	1		
Dorset - - - -	36,110	910	1,781	—	—	5 6	6	2 3 ¹ / ₂	4	2		
Durham C. - - -	57,098	676	3,242	264	200	3 2	11 ¹ / ₂	4 3	1 ³ / ₄	1		
Essex, and Colchester B.:												
Brentwood - -	63,477	978	3,366	1,938	—	4 7 ¹ / ₂	7 ⁷ / ₈	3 6	2 ¹ / ₂	1		
Severalls - -	63,649	20	4,595	—	—	4 10 ¹ / ₂	5	3 4	—	1		
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	61,802	531	5,596	47	—	4 6 ¹ / ₂	7	3 1	1 ¹ / ₄	1		
Gloucester C., and Glou- cester C.B.	43,931	397	3,313	422	16	5 4 ³ / ₈	10	2 3	1 ³ / ₈	1		
Hants - - - -	41,512	481	2,260	—	125	3 6 ⁷ / ₈	6 ⁵ / ₈	3 6 ³ / ₈	1 ⁵ / ₈	1		
Hereford C., and Here- ford B.	19,578	789	1,415	40	—	2 11 ⁷ / ₈	7 ⁵ / ₈	3 - ³ / ₄	6	1		
Herts - - - -	31,682	46	5,918	—	7	4 10 ³ / ₄	10 ⁷ / ₈	3 8 ¹ / ₈	- ¹ / ₄	1		
Kent, and Gravesend B.:												
Barming Heath -	67,153	961	4,218	62	—	5 2 ¹ / ₄	1/- ³ / ₈	3 10 ¹ / ₈	2 ¹ / ₂	2		
Chartham - -	46,739	467	3,020	217	—	4 3 ¹ / ₄	10	3 10 ⁵ / ₈	1 ³ / ₄	2		

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1917.

during the Year ended 31st March 1917.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1917.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1917.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.			Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).	
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.										
d. 1 3/4 3/4	d. — —	d. 6 1/4 3 5/8	s. d. 3 3 7/8 — 7 1/8	s. d. 1 1 — 9	d. 1/4 7/8 6	s. d. 11 7 7/8 11 4 1/2			38 6	1,144 835	s. d. 11 8 10 8 3/8(a)	s. d. 14 — 14 —	s. d. 15/ to 21/ 17 6	
1 1/4 2 1 1	— 1/8 — 1/2 — 1/8 — 1/8	6 7/8 6 6 3/8 5 1/8	2 9 3/8 — 6 1/2 1 — 7/8 — 7 5/8	1 1 3/8 — 7 3/4 — 11 — 9 3/4	2/— 5/8 3 10 5/8 6 3/8	14 8 11 3 1/2 12 6 3/8 13 9 3/8			6 28 — 53	375 766 685 685	13 6 11 2 3/4(a) 12 1 1/4(a) 12 4 3/4(a)	14/ and 17/ 14 — 14 — 14 —	15/ and 21/ 11/1 to 22/ — 11/ to 30/	
2 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8 — 1/2	— — 1/8 — 1/4 — 1/8	4 3 1/4 3 5/8 6	— 4 1/2 — 8 3/4 2 3 1/4 2 3 1/4	— 7 7/8 — 6 5/8 — 6 3/8 — 5 1/8	3 7/8 6 5/8 2 1/2 1/5 3/8	11 2 3/8 11 7 3/8 11 1 7/8 11 1 3/4			39 108 64 78	1,436 1,213 1,187 883	11 9(a) 11 4(a) 11 1 11 8(a)	14/ to 21/ 14 — 14 — 14/ to 18/1	21/ to 42/ 12/ to 77/ 12/6 to 63/ 14/ to 31/6	
— 1/2	— 1/8	4 3/8	— 11 7/8	— 9 1/2	7 1/4	11 8 3/8			65	978	11 6 1/4(a)	14 —	11/1 to 42/	
7 3/4 3/4	— 1/8 — 1/8 — 1/8	4 1/2 3 1/4 7 1/4	— 8 3/4 — 9 7/8 — 11	— 8 3/8 — 8 3/4 — 5 3/4	8 1/4 8 1/8 3 1/4	12 3 1/4 11 7 1/8 12 5 3/4			— 2 236	826 1,374 877	13 5 11 1(a) 10 11 1/4(a)	14 — 14/ to 17/ 14 —	— 11/6 and 21/ 12/3 to 42/ and upwards.	
1/8	—	4 1/2	2 6 1/8	— 8 1/8	6 1/8	13 3 7/8			4	1,596	11 11 1/2	14/ to 21/	12/ to 17/6	
1 1/8 1 1/4 1 1/2	— — — 1/4	4 4 1/4 4	1 — — 8 — 9 1/2	— 11 1/2 1 5 1/4 1 2	3 1/4 8 1/2 4	12 10 3/4 12 3 1/4 12 — 3/4			3 70 50	1,868 1,794 1,868	12 1 1/4(a) 12 1 1/4(a) 12 3	14/ and 18/ 14/ to 18/ 14/ and 17/6	— 12/3 to 30/ 12/3 to 28/	
	— 1/8	8 3/8	1 1 5/8	— 6 3/8	1/— 1/8	11 8 1/2			14	1,339	13 —	14 —	15/ to 25/	
5 5/8 3/4	— 1/8 — 1/4	4 1/2 7 1/8	1 5 1/2 2 3	— 7 5/8 — 9 7/8	2 5/8 4 5/8	11 8 1/4 12 6 3/4			2 15	1,351 590	12 3 11 8(a)	12/3 and 14/ 14/ and 16/	— 15/ to 30/	
	— 1/8	5 5/8	1 6 5/8	— 9 7/8	1/2 1/2	13 1 3/8			6	922	12 6 1/2(a)	14 —	21 —	
3 1/4 7/8	— —	4 3/4 4	— 9 1/8 2 2 1/4	1 — 1/2 — 11 1/4	3 1/4 8	14 9 1/2 14 7 3/8			2 16	1,739 1,170	14 4 1/4(a) 14 4 3/8(a)	14 5 1/2(a) 14 5 1/4(a)	21 — 21 —	

(a) Average.

TABLE IV.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND

TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1917.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.									
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—cont.													
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part):	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Lancaster - - -	88,220	1,309	1,944	1,654	—	5	3 ³ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₈	3	9 ³ / ₈	2 ³ / ₈	1	7 ⁷ / ₈
Rainhill - - -	73,533	1,549	5,114	901	—	4	8 ¹ / ₄	5	3	9 ⁷ / ₈	2 ⁷ / ₈	1	1 ¹ / ₈
Prestwich - - -	90,285	2,234	5,969	2,345	44	5	3 ¹ / ₄	5 ⁵ / ₈	3	4 ³ / ₄	4	2	5 ⁵ / ₈
Whittingham - - -	97,725	461	7,455	1,516	—	4	2	7 ¹ / ₈	3	9 ¹ / ₈	— ⁵ / ₈	1	11 ¹ / ₈
Winwick* - - -	—	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester C., and Rutland	27,686	350	1,696	259	—	5	9 ³ / ₄	8 ⁷ / ₈	2	11 ⁵ / ₈	2 ¹ / ₄	2	3 ³ / ₈
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.	36,385	132	7,624	176	—	5	5	11	2	10 ¹ / ₄	— ¹ / ₂	1	9 ¹ / ₄
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Div.)	17,554	4	1,319	—	—	5	4 ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₈	2	5 ⁵ / ₈	—	2	6 ⁵ / ₈
London C.:													
Banstead - - -	82,538	1,307	3,733	69	—	4	7 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₄	4	3 ⁷ / ₈	2 ¹ / ₄	1	5 ⁵ / ₈
Bexley - - -	84,027	1,278	3,423	63	65	3	9 ³ / ₈	3 ⁷ / ₈	4	6 ⁵ / ₈	2 ³ / ₈	1	7 ⁷ / ₈
Cane Hill - - -	79,264	1,173	3,760	62	—	4	1 ¹ / ₂	4 ³ / ₄	4	— ⁵ / ₈	2 ¹ / ₄	1	4 ¹ / ₈
Claybury - - -	91,514	1,374	3,094	71	—	4	2 ⁵ / ₈	3 ⁷ / ₈	4	1 ¹ / ₈	2 ¹ / ₄	1	5 ⁵ / ₈
Colney Hatch - - -	92,402	1,368	4,504	73	—	4	1 ¹ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₂	4	5 ³ / ₈	2 ¹ / ₄	1	2 ⁵ / ₈
Hanwell - - -	90,646	1,415	3,870	70	235	4	— ³ / ₈	4 ³ / ₈	4	6 ¹ / ₈	2 ³ / ₈	1	3 ³ / ₈
Manor* - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horton* - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic Colony - - -	18,754	232	942	12	—	4	4 ³ / ₈	3 ⁷ / ₈	5	9 ⁷ / ₈	2 ⁷ / ₈	1	9 ⁷ / ₈
Long Grove - - -	75,165	1,171	3,979	63	—	4	3	3 ¹ / ₂	3	8 ¹ / ₄	2 ¹ / ₄	1	4 ¹ / ₈
Middlesex:													
Wandsworth - - -	49,421	2,260	4,580	743	—	4	4	10 ¹ / ₄	4	4	7 ³ / ₄	1	8 ³ / ₄
Napsbury* - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth C. - - -	38,012	1,330	1,717	235	—	4	9	9	2	9 ¹ / ₄	5	1	2 ⁵ / ₈
Norfolk* - - -	—	448	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton C.* - - -	—	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	32,802	732	1,495	665	272	3	4 ³ / ₈	1/1 ³ / ₄	3	8 ³ / ₈	3 ⁷ / ₈	1	7 ⁷ / ₈
Nottingham C. - - -	23,972	—	951	367	—	5	4 ³ / ₄	6 ³ / ₄	3	2 ¹ / ₂	—	2	2 ⁵ / ₈
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	23,634	138	2,021	988	—	4	9	11 ³ / ₈	3	— ¹ / ₂	— ⁷ / ₈	1	8 ³ / ₈
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	25,986	251	2,260	328	45	3	10 ¹ / ₂	7	2	9 ¹ / ₄	1 ³ / ₈	1	8 ³ / ₈
Somerset, and Bath C.B.:													
Wells - - -	27,909	248	3,055	45	210	5	7 ⁷ / ₈	8 ⁵ / ₈	2	9 ³ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₈	1	1 ¹ / ₈
Cotford - - -	26,564	44	1,588	—	—	4	5 ³ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₂	2	7 ¹ / ₂	— ¹ / ₄	1	6 ¹ / ₈

* As this Asylum is being utilised as a War Hospital, the statement of Average Weekly Cost has been prepared.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS--continued.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1917.

during the Year ended 31st March 1917.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1917.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1917.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.			Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).	
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.										
d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.
- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	5	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 3	213	2,515	11 8	14 -	16/4 to 63/	
- $\frac{5}{8}$	-	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2,389	11 8	14 -	15 6	
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	24	2,493	11 8	14 -	15/ and 21/	
1	- $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1/4	12 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	13	2,783	11 8	14 -	14/ and 21/	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	34	697	14 -	14 -	-	-
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	12 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	1,107	12 3(a)	14 -	17/6 and 21/	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	1/3	11 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	504	11 8	14/ and 15/	14/ to 35/	
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	49	2,634	12 3	14 -	12/3 to 15/2	
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	5	4	13 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	61	2,371	12 3	14 -	12/3 to 15/2	
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	2,368	12 3	14 -	12/3 to 15/2	
2 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	5	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	135	2,604	12 3	14 -	12/3 to 14/	
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	- $\frac{1}{4}$	1	12 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	48	2,784	12 3	14 -	12/3 to 15/2	
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 -	59	2,676	12 3	14 -	12/3 to 15/2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	136	326	12 3	14 -	12/3 to 21/	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	2	-	11	1	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	80	2,361	12 3	14 -	12/3 to 15/2	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	14 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1,311	12 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ (a)	14 -	12 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ (a)	
1	- $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	1,167	10 7(a)	10/6 to 15/	10/ to 21/	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	14 - $\frac{3}{8}$	4	866	12 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ (a)	14 -	15/ and 21/	
- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	8	1/10	11 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	666	11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14 -	-	-
1	-	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	767	11 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ (a)	14 -	-	-
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	4	-	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	812	10 6	14/ and 21/	17/6 and 21/	
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	5	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	849	11 8	14 -	11/8 to 21/	
1	- $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	- $\frac{1}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	844	11 8	11/8 to 20/	18/1	

(a) Average

TABLE IV.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1917.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.									
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part) and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.:													
Stafford - - -	34,468	—	2,064	—	—	5	8 ³ / ₄	7 ¹ / ₂	3	3	—	1	7 ¹ / ₂
Burntwood - - -	33,086	299	1,734	—	12	4	11	9	2	6 ³ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₄	2	— ¹ / ₈
Cheddleton - - -	46,932	102	2,846	—	—	5	1 ¹ / ₈	11 ¹ / ₂	3	4 ¹ / ₂	— ³ / ₈	3	2 ¹ / ₈
Suffolk, E. and W. - -	34,185	266	2,254	515	—	5	3 ⁵ / ₈	6 ⁷ / ₈	3	1 ⁷ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₄	1	8 ¹ / ₈
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.:													
Brookwood - - -	47,617	2,182	3,057	340	—	4	1 ³ / ₈	6 ⁷ / ₈	3	2 ³ / ₈	6 ³ / ₈	1	6
Netherne - - -	43,165	680	3,072	—	—	4	9 ⁷ / ₈	8 ³ / ₈	3	4 ³ / ₄	2 ⁵ / ₈	2	— ³ / ₈
Sussex, E. - - -	51,737	38	3,716	—	—	5	3	7 ³ / ₈	4	1 ¹ / ₄	— ¹ / ₈	1	10
" W.* - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	42,441	1,036	3,934	866	205	3	— ³ / ₈	10 ¹ / ₄	2	9 ¹ / ₄	3 ³ / ₄	1	6 ⁵ / ₈
Wight, Isle of - - -	14,227	—	1,010	—	—	5	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	3	2 ³ / ₈	—	2	10 ¹ / ₄
Wilts - - -	34,014	1,037	2,029	572	70	4	9 ¹ / ₄	7 ³ / ₈	3	1 ⁷ / ₈	4 ³ / ₈	1	6 ³ / ₄
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.:													
Powick - - -	39,130	200	1,162	559	690	2	4 ¹ / ₂	6 ⁷ / ₈	3	1 ³ / ₈	— ³ / ₄	1	6 ⁵ / ₈
Barnsley Hall - - -	26,244	—	1,034	—	—	2	9 ⁵ / ₈	3 ³ / ₄	3	10	—	1	2 ¹ / ₂
York, North Riding -	31,230	197	3,716	1,488	2	3	11 ³ / ₄	1/- ⁷ / ₈	3	1 ¹ / ₂	1	1	5 ¹ / ₂
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:													
Wakefield - - -	91,681	2,091	5,748	870	425	4	2 ¹ / ₄	10 ¹ / ₈	4	6 ⁵ / ₈	3 ³ / ₄	1	1 ³ / ₄
Wadsley* - - -	—	2,485	—	1,455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menston - - -	69,020	508	4,443	260	—	4	3 ³ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₄	3	8 ³ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₈	1	6 ⁵ / ₈
Scalebor Park (for private patients only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storthes Hall - - -	60,594	60	11,847	—	—	4	8 ¹ / ₄	6	2	11 ⁷ / ₈	— ¹ / ₈	1	8 ³ / ₄
York, East Riding - -	18,430	372	1,725	180	—	3	8 ¹ / ₂	9	3	3 ³ / ₈	3	2	— ¹ / ₄
TOTALS (County and District Asylums) } £	2,960,564	49,205	208,339	23,298	3,054								

* As this Asylum is being utilised as a War Hospital, the statement of Average Weekly Cost has not been prepared.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1917.

during the Year ended 31st March 1917.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1917.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1917.					
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.			Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).				
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.													
d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.		
1 1/4	—	3 3/4	—	6 3/4	—	9	7	12	4 1/2	2	1,016	11	3 5/8(a)	17	7 1/8(a)	14	—
— 3/4	—	2 3/4	—	3 7/8	—	8 1/4	3 3/8	11	4 3/8	1	1,085	11	3 5/8(a)	14/ and 16/6		21	—
— 3/4	—	5 1/4	—	11	—	5 1/2	7 1/2	13	10 5/8	25	1,217	11	3 5/8(a)	17	7 1/8(a)	21	—
1	— 1/8	4 1/2	1	— 3/4	—	7 7/8	7 7/8	12	4 1/8	11	969	12	11 3/4	14	—	15/2 to 24/6	
1	— 1/8	3 7/8	—	9 1/8	—	11	3 7/8	11	8 1/4	2	1,588	12	3	14	—	—	
1 3/8	— 1/8	5 3/8	1	5 5/8	1	1 1/2	1/4 3/8	12	11 5/8	94	1,081	12	3	14/ to 17/6		21/ to 63/	
2 1/4	— 1/4	6 1/8	1	— 7/8	—	10 7/8	1/1 1/2	13	4 5/8	54	1,315	13	8 1/2(a)	14/ to 21/6		21/ to 42/	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1 5/8	— 1/8	5 1/2	3	1	—	10	1/3	11	9 1/2	62	1,220	10	6	14	—	21/ to 63/	
1 5/8	— 1/8	3 7/8	1	2 3/8	—	10 7/8	1/— 1/2	13	10	54	313	12	3	14	—	17/6 to 42/	
— 3/4	— 1/8	4 3/4	—	7 1/4	—	8 1/4	7 1/4	11	7 1/2	37	1,062	11	8	14	—	15/ to 21/	
1 3/8	— 1/8	3 3/8	2	6 1/4	—	5 1/2	5 3/4	10	7	22	1,286	11	1(a)	13/5 to 14/7		12/ to 21/	
1 1/2	—	2	1	7 1/8	—	11 1/4	1/— 3/4	9	11	70	755	11	1	14	—	21	—
1 1/8	1/8	8 7/8	1	3 7/8	—	7 5/8	5	12	1 1/4	34	929	11	4 1/2(a)	14	—	15/9 to 31/6	
1 1/8	—	4 1/4	—	8 7/8	—	10 3/4	1 1/2	13	—	10	2,490	12	—	17	—	14/ to 21/	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1 3/8	—	2 3/8	—	11 1/8	—	7 3/4	1 5/8	12	— 3/4	86	1,952	12	—	17	—	12/6 to 21/	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— 3/8	—	— 3/4	—	8	—	8 7/8	3 1/2	11	1 1/2	5	1,811	12	—	17	—	15/ to 20/	
2 3/8	—	5 1/8	1	10 3/4	—	6 1/8	8	12	4 1/2	16	546	11	9 3/4(a)	14/ to 18/		15/ to 21/	

(a) Average.

TABLE IV.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1917.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.									
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).													
Birmingham :	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Winson Green - - -	25,975	307	704	—	—	5	1 ⁵ / ₈	9 ³ / ₄	3	2	1 ⁷ / ₈	1	9 ¹ / ₂
Rubery Hill* - - -	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brighton - - - - -	39,014	334	1,655	95	—	6	4 ⁵ / ₈	9 ⁷ / ₈	4	4 ¹ / ₈	1 ⁵ / ₈	2	4 ¹ / ₂
Bristol* - - - - -	—	206	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury - - - - -	11,096	—	659	—	—	7	8 ³ / ₄	6	6	5 ¹ / ₂	—	3	—
Cardiff* - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croydon - - - - -	27,119	64	1,971	—	—	3	8 ¹ / ₂	6 ³ / ₄	4	4 ¹ / ₄	— ¹ / ₂	2	6 ¹ / ₂
Derby - - - - -	18,224	140	1,398	46	1,065	4	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ³ / ₈	3	2 ¹ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₈	1	5 ¹ / ₂
Exeter - - - - -	14,657	993	2,772	—	—	3	3 ⁷ / ₈	10 ³ / ₈	3	5 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₈	1	9 ¹ / ₂
Gateshead - - - - -	19,692	—	695	—	—	5	7 ¹ / ₄	1/6 ⁵ / ₈	2	5 ³ / ₄	—	1	10 ¹ / ₂
Hull - - - - -	25,403	225	2,349	98	53	2	6	1/1	3	9 ¹ / ₂	— ⁷ / ₈	1	11 ¹ / ₂
Ipswich - - - - -	12,901	485	780	186	3	5	7	9 ¹ / ₂	2	11	5 ⁷ / ₈	1	8 ¹ / ₂
Leicester - - - - -	32,103	1,284	1,301	27	16	4	9	7 ⁵ / ₈	2	8 ³ / ₈	5 ⁷ / ₈	1	4 ³ / ₈
London (City of) - - -	30,525	—	2,881	1,000	205	5	3	5 ³ / ₄	5	1 ¹ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₂	2	—
Middlesbrough - - - -	17,922	10	1,562	—	—	3	10 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₄	3	9 ³ / ₈	— ¹ / ₈	1	9 ¹ / ₂
Newcastle-upon-Tyne*	—	921	—	698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport - - - - -	17,464	—	876	—	2	5	— ³ / ₄	7 ³ / ₄	3	5 ¹ / ₄	—	2	1 ³ / ₂
Norwich - - - - -	19,321	161	1,420	605	100	5	6 ⁷ / ₈	7 ⁷ / ₈	3	1 ⁵ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₄	1	7 ¹ / ₂
Nottingham - - - - -	30,634	686	1,134	—	188	5	— ¹ / ₄	7 ¹ / ₄	2	10 ⁵ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₄	1	8 ¹ / ₂
Plymouth - - - - -	18,209	262	627	—	—	2	10 ⁵ / ₈	10 ⁷ / ₈	3	4 ⁷ / ₈	2	1	11 ¹ / ₂
Portsmouth - - - - -	36,995	361	1,532	69	—	4	4 ⁵ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄	3	6	1 ⁵ / ₈	1	7 ¹ / ₂
Sunderland - - - - -	18,386	65	792	—	—	5	1 ³ / ₈	11	3	8 ³ / ₄	— ⁵ / ₈	1	10 ¹ / ₂
West Ham - - - - -	43,016	15	2,703	—	—	5	3 ¹ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₄	3	10 ⁷ / ₈	— ¹ / ₈	2	2 ¹ / ₈
York - - - - -	21,724	—	978	—	950	2	4 ³ / ₄	3 ⁵ / ₈	4	8 ⁵ / ₈	—	2	3 ¹ / ₂
TOTALS (County- Borough Asylums) } £	480,380	6,779	28,789	2,958	2,582								
GRAND TOTALS - £	3,440,944	55,984	237,128	26,256	5,636								

Total cost of land purchased, 1,087*l*.
Total cost of Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (included in expenditure on Maintenance Account
and on Building and Repairs Account below), 82,240*l*.
Total expenditure :—
On Maintenance Account - - - - - £ 3,496,928
On Building and Repairs Account - - - - - 263,384
On Land purchased - - - - - 1,087
For Land rented - - - - - 5,636

Total - - - - - £3,767,035

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1917.

during the Year ended 31st March 1917.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1917.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1917.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.				Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.										
d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.						s. d.	s. d.	
1 ⁵ / ₈	— ¹ / ₄	6 ³ / ₄	— 10 ⁷ / ₈	— 8 ³ / ₈	2 ³ / ₄	13 2	53	699				12 4 ³ / ₄ (a)	14 —	15/2 to 42/
2	— ³ / ₈	3 ⁵ / ₈	— 11	— 8 ³ / ₄	5 ⁷ / ₈	15 8 ³ / ₄	48	891				14/ to 15/6.	14/ to 15/6	18/6 to 42/
3 ³ / ₄	—	4 ¹ / ₈	1 4 ¹ / ₄	1 1 ⁵ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₂	20 4 ³ / ₈	44	159				17 6	14/ and 17/6	21/ to 84/
3	—	3 ³ / ₄	1 2 ¹ / ₈	1 11 ¹ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	14 8 ³ / ₄	100	600				15 2	14 —	15/2 to 84/
2 ³ / ₈	— ¹ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₄	1 9 ¹ / ₂	— 10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₈	12 2 ³ / ₈	31	516				11 11 ¹ / ₂ (a)	15 5 ¹ / ₂ (a)	17/6 to 31/6
1	— ¹ / ₄	3 ¹ / ₂	2 10 ⁵ / ₈	— 9 ¹ / ₂	1/9 ¹ / ₂	12 8	48	368				12 6	14/ to 16/	21/ to 30/
— ⁵ / ₈	— ¹ / ₄	1 ⁵ / ₈	3 2 ³ / ₄	— 10 ³ / ₄	2/10 ⁷ / ₈	12 11 ¹ / ₈	—	479				13 5	14/ to 17/6	—
1 ¹ / ₄	— ¹ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	2 9 ¹ / ₈	— 9 ³ / ₄	8 ⁷ / ₈	12 9 ³ / ₄	17	685				14 —(a)	14/ to 17/6	12/6 to 21/
— ⁵ / ₈	—	1 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ¹ / ₈	— 9 ¹ / ₄	1 ⁷ / ₈	13 5 ⁵ / ₈	38	337				13 —	12/9 to 16/6	14/ to 25/
— ³ / ₄	—	5 ¹ / ₂	1 3 ³ / ₄	1 —	5 ⁵ / ₈	12 4	29	974				11 8 ⁷ / ₈ (a)	11/4 ¹ / ₂ to 16/4	14/10 ¹ / ₂ to 21/
1 ³ / ₈	— ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	2 7 ¹ / ₈	1 2 ¹ / ₄	2/— ¹ / ₄	15 5	324	347				12 10(a)	14 —	21/ to 42/
4 ¹ / ₄	—	2 ⁵ / ₈	3 2 ⁷ / ₈	1 — ⁷ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	14 4 ¹ / ₈	16	447				14 1(a)	13/8 ¹ / ₂ to 15/2	13/8 ¹ / ₂ to 30/4
— ¹ / ₂	—	4	— 10 ¹ / ₄	— 10 ¹ / ₄	— ¹ / ₄	13 4 ¹ / ₄	8	460				13 5	15/ and 17/	14/ to 42/
1 ³ / ₈	—	4 ³ / ₈	— 8 ¹ / ₂	— 8 ⁷ / ₈	2 ¹ / ₈	12 9 ³ / ₄	2	572				14 —(a)	14/6 to 18/11	14/ and 21/
— ¹ / ₂	— ¹ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₈	1 1 ¹ / ₂	— 2 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₈	11 5 ³ / ₄	43	941				11 8	14 —	15/ to 20/
— ³ / ₈	— ¹ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	3 5 ⁵ / ₈	— 11 ¹ / ₈	5 ⁵ / ₈	13 8 ³ / ₈	21	479				12 3	14 —	17/6 to 32/6
1 ³ / ₄	—	4 ² / ₂	1 6 ⁵ / ₈	1 4 ¹ / ₈	3 ⁵ / ₈	13 4 ³ / ₄	107	939				12 6	14/ and 17/7	16/ to 52/6
2 ¹ / ₈	— ¹ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₂	1 5 ³ / ₄	1 5 ¹ / ₄	1/3 ³ / ₄	13 9 ³ / ₄	17	449				12 11 ³ / ₄ (a)	17 —	20/ to 25/
— ³ / ₄	— ¹ / ₈	6 ⁷ / ₈	1 4 ³ / ₄	1 4 ¹ / ₂	10	14 7 ¹ / ₂	4	1,064				15 5 ¹ / ₂ (a)	15 5 ¹ / ₂ (a)	21 —
1 ⁵ / ₈	—	3 ³ / ₄	9 2 ³ / ₄	1 1 ¹ / ₈	7/2 ⁵ / ₈	13 3 ¹ / ₈	7	401				12 3	14/ to 17/6	14/ to 25/

* As this Asylum is being utilised as a War Hospital, the statement of Average Weekly Cost has not been prepared.
(a) Average.

Appendix B. to Fourth Report

TABLE V.—STATISTICS of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1917.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhœa (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1918.		Staff.		Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1918.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.																
Lancs: Whittingham -	60	47	28	36	7	6	-	4	73	32	5	10	5	1	-	-
London: Colney Hatch -	25	40	42	34	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Claybury -	7	49	10	27	1	5	-	-	45	16	40	2	9	2	-	-
Lancs: Lancaster -	10	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	3	-	-	-	-
London: Hanwell -	70	50	21	29	3	5	-	1	27	17	1	-	-	-	-	1
„ Banstead -	69	36	28	8	2	-	-	-	14	29	1	6	1	6	-	-
Lancs: Prestwich -	36	21	6	4	1	1	-	-	3	14	-	12	-	2	-	-
London: Long Grove -	33	12	30	2	13	-	-	-	33	52	4	11	-	8	-	-
„ Cane Hill -	-	2	9	5	-	-	-	-	23	15	11	6	5	4	-	-
„ Bexley -	25	33	4	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R.: Wakefield -	125	83	117	42	1	-	2	1	52	21	9	3	4	1	-	-
Lancs: Rainhill -	12	8	25	9	1	-	-	-	19	15	2	3	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R.: Menston -	22	17	6	7	-	1	-	-	1	5	2	2	-	-	-	-
Essex: Severalls -	19	14	11	7	2	1	-	-	7	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Glamorgan -	19	6	8	8	-	-	-	-	27	18	3	3	1	2	-	-
Yorks, W.R.: Storthes Hall -	3	4	3	6	-	4	-	-	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent: Barming Heath -	15	28	8	9	-	9	-	1	15	9	1	5	1	2	-	-
Essex: Brentwood -	16	13	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
Durham -	1	12	1	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey: Brookwood -	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Chester: Upton -	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex, East -	41	11	8	20	-	1	-	-	25	18	1	3	-	-	-	-
Middlesex: Wandsworth -	1	3	12	4	-	-	-	-	21	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Devon -	38	6	7	5	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chester: Parkside -	16	4	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester -	11	48	4	1	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hants -	77	59	30	8	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick -	15	18	3	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester: Powick -	11	-	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cornwall -	3	19	1	12	-	-	-	-	20	7	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kent: Chartham -	24	40	-	5	2	4	-	-	18	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffs: Cheddleton -	28	30	10	21	2	4	-	1	5	9	-	3	-	-	-	-
Monmouth -	34	18	11	14	8	7	4	1	44	49	-	-	4	4	10	10
Surrey: Netherne -	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Beds, Heits, and Hunts -	1	15	6	9	-	1	-	-	4	22	2	12	-	3	-	-
Wilts -	57	10	22	14	6	4	1	1	12	13	-	-	7	5	5	-
Dorset -	33	28	11	13	3	3	3	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincs: Bracebridge -	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	17	44	2	1	1	-	-	-
Staffs: Burntwood -	4	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth -	6	19	2	4	1	1	-	-	20	17	-	-	3	3	-	-
West Ham -	23	2	10	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denbigh -	15	9	2	8	3	1	1	-	27	19	4	-	5	-	9	-
TOTAL (42 Asylums) -	1012	829	526	429	71	81	15	14	601	502	93	88	49	43	24	11
Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates.																
Nottingham City -	26	22	7	9	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-
Stafford C.: Stafford -	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester Borough -	5	5	2	-	4	-	-	-	15	15	11	6	-	4	-	-
Cumberland -	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk -	4	13	3	4	1	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE V.—Statistics of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in County and Borough Asylums in 1917—continued.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhoea (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1918.		Staff.		Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1918.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.																
York, N.R. - - -	6	1	7	1	4	-	-	-	10	1	5	-	-	1	1	-
Herts - - -	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	25	72	-	6	-	-	-	-
Somerset : Cotford - - -	4	7	1	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brighton - - -	9	21	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop - - -	2	23	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset : Wells - - -	5	13	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland - - -	5	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	-	-	-	-
Worcester : Barnsley Hall -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	3	-	1	-	-
Berks - - -	17	48	8	8	-	2	-	-	3	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Bucks - - -	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby County - - -	12	7	1	6	-	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham : Winson Green	3	10	2	11	-	-	-	-	11	10	-	3	-	2	-	-
Leicester and Rutland - -	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croydon - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmarthen - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	4	9	1	7	1	6
Oxford - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull - - -	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
Cambridge - - -	10	21	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
City of London - - -	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham County - - -	4	11	3	3	-	-	-	-	8	20	-	-	1	1	-	-
Hereford - - -	6	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Yorks, E.R. - - -	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - -	46	39	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby Borough - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincs : Kesteven - - -	7	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - - -	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
TOTAL (31 Asylums) -	183	256	75	97	11	12	1	1	141	169	27	36	5	21	2	14
Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.																
Gateshead - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunderland - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport - - -	9	19	6	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesbrough - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Epi eptic Colony -	-	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	-	-
York City - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - -	5	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	16	18	11	5	-	-	-	-
Brecon and Radnor - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wight, Isle of - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich - - -	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Scalebor Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (12 Asylums) -	21	35	9	7	4	1	-	-	17	31	11	5	-	1	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - - -	1216	1120	610	533	86	94	16	15	759	702	131	129	54	65	26	25

Appendix C.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors, and Medical Visitors, of Licensed Houses; and List of all Mental Defective Institutions in *England* and *Wales*. (Corrected to 1st September 1918.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	Arlesey, Beds. - - - - -	Laurence O. Fuller, L.R.C.P. -	F. N. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. - - - - -	Moulsoford, Wallingford - - -	Edwin L. Dunn, M.B. - - -	J. T. Morland, Bath Street, Abingdon.
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	Talgarth, R.S.O., Brecon - - -	R. Pugh, M.D. - - - - -	A. J. Astbury, The Asylum.
Bucks - - - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - - - - -	Hugh Kerr, M.D. - - - - -	W. Crouch, County Hall, Aylesbury.
Cambs., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B. - - - - -	Fulbourn, Cambridge - - - - -	M. A. Archdale, M.B. - - -	T. M. Francis, 10, Peas Hill, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke - - - - -	Carmarthen - - - - -	John Richards, M.B. - - -	W. J. Wallis-Jones, 34, Quay Street, Carmarthen.
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport (part) C.B., and Wallasey C.B. - - - - -	Upton, Chester - - - - -	G. H. Grills, M.D. - - - - -	H. Potts, County Offices, Northgate Street, Chester.
" - - - - -	Parkside, Macclesfield - - - -	H. D. Cormac, M.B. - - - -	G. W. Wain, 43, Church Side, Macclesfield.
Cornwall - - - - -	Bodmin - - - - -	F. Dudley, L.R.C.P. I. - - -	M. F. Edyvean, Mount Folly, Bodmin.
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle C.B. - - - - -	Carlisle - - - - -	W. F. Farquharson, M.D. - -	C. W. A. Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. - - - - -	Denbigh - - - - -	F. G. Jones, M.B. - - - - -	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby C. - - - - -	Mickleover, Derby - - - - -	M. L. Rowan, M.D. - - - -	N. J. Hughes Hallett, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
Devon - - - - -	Exminster - - - - -	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed. - -	B. S. Miller, The Castle, Exeter.
Dorset - - - - -	Dorchester - - - - -	G. E. Peachell, M.R.C.S. - -	H. Till, 56, High West Street, Dorchester.
Durham C. - - - - -	Winterton, Ferry Hill - - - -	H. G. Cribb, L.R.C.P. - - -	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Essex and Colchester B. - - - - -	Brentwood - - - - -	John Turner, M.B. - - - - -	H. H. Gepp, Chelmsford.
" - - - - -	Severalls, Mile End, Colchester -	R. C. Turnbull, M.D. - - -	Ditto ditto.
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B. - - - - -	Bridgend - - - - -	D. Finlay, M.D. - - - - -	W. E. R. Allen, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. - - - - -	Gloucester - - - - -	J. Marnan, M.B. - - - - -	E. B. Key, The Asylum.

Hants	-	-	-	Knowle, Fareham	-	H. K. Abbott, M.D.	-	J. R. Wyatt, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	-	-	-	Burghill, Hereford	-	T. C. Graves, M.B.	-	F. Goldingay, The Asylum.
Herts	-	-	-	Hill End, St. Albans	-	A. N. Boycott, M.D.	-	Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Clerk of the Peace,
Kent and Gravesend B.	-	-	-	Barming Heath, Maidstone	-	H. Wolseley-Lewis, F.R.C.S., M.D. Brussels.	-	H. J. Bracher, 33, Earl Street, Maidstone.
"	-	-	-	Chartham, Canterbury	-	G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.	-	Henry Fielding, 15, Burgate Street, Canterbury.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs and Stockport (part) C.B.	-	-	-	Lancaster Moor	-	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	-	Allan Sewart, 49, North Road, Lancaster.
"	"	"	"	Rainhill, Liverpool	-	T. P. Cowen, M.D.	-	T. Garner, 49, Corporation Street, St. Helens.
"	"	"	"	Prestwich, Manchester	-	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S.	-	John Crofton, 36, Brazenose Street, Manchester.
"	"	"	"	Whittingham, Preston	-	J. F. Gemmel, M.B.	-	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preton.
"	"	"	"	Winwick, Warrington	-	A. Simpson, M.D.	-	W. B. Forshaw, Suez Street, Warrington.
Leicester C. and Rutland	-	-	-	Narborough, Leicester	-	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Freer, 10, New Street, Leicester.
Lincoln (Lindsey, Holland, Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln City).	-	-	-	Bracebridge, Lincoln	-	Thos. L. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	H. E. Page, Bank Street, Lincoln.
"	-	-	-	Rauceby, Sleaford	-	J. A. Ewan, M.D.	-	T. H. Holdich, 19, Jermyn Street, Sleaford.
London C.	-	-	-	Banstead Downs, Sutton	-	Percy C. Spark, L.R.C.P.	-	H. F. Keene, London Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.
"	-	-	-	Bexley, Kent	-	T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Cane Hill, Coulsdon, Surrey	-	-	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Claybury, Woodford Bridge, Woodford Green, Essex.	-	-	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Colney Hatch, N.11	-	S. J. Gilfillan, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Hanwell, W.7	-	-	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Horton Asylum, Epsom	-	John R. Lord, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Manor Asylum, Epsom	-	W. I. Donaldson, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Epileptic Colony, Ewell	-	Michael A. Collins, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Long Grove Asylum, Epsom	-	D. Ogilvy, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
Middlesex	-	-	-	Wandsworth, S.W.17	-	Reginald Worth, M.B.	-	H. S. Freeman, Clarence Street, Staines.
"	-	-	-	Napsbury, St. Albans	-	L. W. Rolleston, M.B.	-	H. G. Armour, The Asylum.
Monmouth	-	-	-	Abergavenny	-	N. R. Phillips, M.D.	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	-	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	W. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton C.	-	-	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	W. Harding, M.D.	-	C. A. Markham, 1, Guildhall Rd., Northampton.
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	-	-	-	Cottingham, Morpeth	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	Henry D. Irwin, 3, Royal Arcade, Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
Notts C.	-	-	-	Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham	-	S. Lloyd Jones, L.R.C.P.	-	J. F. Gell, The Asylum.
Oxford C. and Oxford City	-	-	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-	T. Saxty Good, M.R.C.S.	-	H. N. Davenport 10, New Road, Oxford.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	Bicton Shrewsbury - - -	W. S. Hughes, M.B. -	W. Baxter, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath C.B. - - -	Wells - - -	G. Stevens Pope, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	John Coates, The Asylum.
" " - - -	Cotford, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.	H. T. S. Aveline, M.D. -	Isaac Lodge, The Asylum.
Stafford C., Burton-upon-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under- Lyme B.	Stafford - - -	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	Eustace Joy, M.A., County Buildings, Stafford.
" " " - -	Burntwood, Lichfield - -	J. B. Spence, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
" " " - -	Cheddleton, Leek - -	W. F. Menzies, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
Suffolk (East and West) - - -	Melton, Woodbridge - -	J. R. Whitwell, M.B. -	A. T. Cobbold, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey and Guildford B. - - -	Brookwood, Woking - -	James A. Lowry, M.D. -	R. A. Hodges, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Surrey - - -	Netherne, Merstham - -	P. C. Coombes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. -	Ditto ditto.
Sussex (East) - - -	Hellingly - - -	F. R. P. Taylor, M.D. -	Reginald Blaker, 211, High Street, Lewes.
" (West) - - -	Chichester - - -	Harold A. Kidd, L.R.C.P. -	E. H. Blaker, 9, West Pallant, Chichester.
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	Hatton, Warwick - - -	Alfred Miller, M.B. -	H. W. Blenkinsop, 1, New Street, Warwick.
Wight, Isle of - - -	Whitecroft, Newport - -	W. J. A. Erskine, M.D. -	J. H. Green, The Asylum, Newport, I.W.
Wilts - - -	Devizes - - -	S. J. Cole, M.D. -	G. W. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Wor- cester C.B.	Powick, Worcester - -	G. M. P. Braine-Hartnell, L.R.C.P. -	G. F. S. Brown, 40, Foregate Street, Worcester.
Worcester C. - - -	Barnsley Hall, near Bromsgrove	P. T. Hughes, M.B. -	R. J. Oliver, Shirehall, Worcester.
York, N. Riding - - -	Clifton, York - - -	A. J. Eades, L.R.C.P. I. -	Alfred Procter, 5, New Street, York.
" W. Riding, and (except Scalesbor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Hali- fax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storther Hall Asylums) Don- caster B. - - -	Menston, Leeds - - -	S. Edgerley, M.D. -	H. Topham, Asylums' Board Office, Wakefield.
	Wadsley, Sheffield - -	W. J. N. Vincent, M.B. -	Ditto ditto.
	Wakefield - - -	J. S. Bolton, B.Sc., M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
	Storther Hall, Kirkburton, Huddersfield.	T. Stewart Adair, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
	*Scalesbor Park, Burley-in- Wharfedale.	J. R. Gilmour, M.B. -	Ditto ditto.
" E. Riding - - -	Beverley - - -	- - -	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.

BOROUGHS.

Birmingham	-	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham	-	C. B. Roscrow, L.R.C.P. Ed	-	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
"	-	-	-	-	Rubery Hill, near Birmingham	-	A. C. Suffern, M.D.	-	Ditto
Brighton	-	-	-	-	Haywards Heath, Sussex	-	Charles Planck, M.A., M.R.C.S.	-	Hugo Talbot, Town Hall, Brighton.
Bristol	-	-	-	-	Fishponds, Bristol	-	J. V. Blachford, M.D.	-	Edmund J. Taylor, The Council House, Bristol.
Canterbury	-	-	-	-	St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury	-	E. F. Sall, L.R.C.P.	-	H. Fielding, Town Hall, Canterbury.
Cardiff	-	-	-	-	Whitchurch, Glamorgan	-	E. Goodall, M.D.	-	J. L. Wheatley, Town Clerk's Office, Cardiff.
Croydon	-	-	-	-	Warlingham, Whyteleafe, S.O., Surrey.	-	E. S. Pasmore, M.D.	-	J. M. Newnham, Town Hall, Croydon.
Derby	-	-	-	-	Rowditch, Derby	-	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	-	G. T. Lee, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter	-	-	-	-	Digbys, Heavitree	-	G. N. Bartlett, M.B.	-	H. Lloyd Parry, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Gateshead	-	-	-	-	Stannington, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	-	J. V. G. Tighe, M.B.	-	W. Swinburne, Town Hall, Gateshead.
Hull	-	-	-	-	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	-	John Merson, M.D.	-	H. A. Learoyd, Guildhall, Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	Ipswich	-	W. M. Ogilvie, M.B.	-	W. Bantoft, Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	Humberstone, Leicester	-	J. F. Dixon, M.B.	-	H. A. Pritchard, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	Stone, Dartford	-	R. H. Steen, M.D.	-	C. Fitch, 5, Church Passage, Guildhall, E.C.2.
Middlesbrough	-	-	-	-	Cleveland, Middlesbrough	-	J. W. Geddes, M.B.	-	Preston Kitchen, Town Clerk's Office, Middlesbrough.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	-	-	-	-	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	-	-	A. M. Oliver, Town Clerk's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Newport	-	-	-	-	Caerleon, Mon.	-	W. F. Nelis, M.D.	-	A. A. Newman, Town Clerk's Office, Newport, Monmouth.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	Hellesdon, Norwich	-	David Rice, L.R.C.P.	-	A. H. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	-	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Board, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth	-	-	-	-	Blackadon, Ivybridge	-	W. Starkey, M.B.	-	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth	-	H. Devine, M.D.	-	G. H. Etherton, Town Hall, Portsmouth.
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	Ryhope, Sunderland	-	James Middlemass, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.	-	H. Craven, Town Hall, Sunderland.
West Ham	-	-	-	-	Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex	-	J. C. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	G. E. Hilleary, Town Hall, West Ham, E.15.
York	-	-	-	-	Fulford, York	-	C. L. Hopkins, M.B.	-	P. J. Spalding, Guildhall, York.

* For private patients only.

H O S P I T A L S.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	W. Scowcroft, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	W. B. Morton, M.D. Lond.
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	S. J. Fielding, M.B.
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	D. F. Rambaut, M.D.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	D. Hunter, M.B.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	A. W. Neill, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - -	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.1.	J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D.
„ - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	W. D. Moore, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	Bootham Park, York - -	G. R. Jeffrey, M.D.
„ „ (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :		
Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	Lt.-Col. G. E. Miles, R.A.M.C.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	Fleet Surgeon A. Miller, R.N.
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :		
Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	Major J. Baker, R.A.M.C.
Notts - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Rampton, Retford.	W. C. Sullivan, M.D.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

of the Board of Control.

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.		TO WHOM LICENSED.	
		M.	F.		Total.
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :					
Of both Sexes :					
Bethnal Green, E.2.	-	Bethnal House, Cambridge Road	-	Not more than 140 200 300 220 private.	R. Burra and J. K. Will, M.D
II. Receiving Private Patients only :					
(a) Of both Sexes :					
Camberwell, S.E.	-	Camberwell House, Peckham Road	-	Not more than 140 300 420	Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Captain L. P. Irby, and F. H. Edwards, M.D.
Chiswick, 4.	-	Chiswick House	-	18 17 35	C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S., Mrs. M. E. Tuke, and Miss J. Ritchie.
Clapton, Upper, E.5.	-	Brooke House	-	Not more than 40 42 80	H. T. Monro, J. O. Adams, M.D., and G. H. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Finsbury Park, N.4.	-	Northumberland House	-	Not more than 37 63 95	A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and B. Hart, M.D.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	Hayes Park	-	Not more than 2 19 19	H. F. Stilwell, L.R.C.P., and Miss M. E. Black.
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge)	-	Not more than 48 8 48	R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., and J. F. Stilwell.
Sion Hill, Brentford	-	Wyke House	-	25 20 45	H. M. Bullock, M.R.C.S., and F. Murchison, M.B.
Peckham, S.E.	-	Peckham House	-	Not more than 115 265 360	A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and F. R. King, M.R.C.S.
Roehampton, S.W.15.	-	The Priory	-	45 45 90	S. G. Turner, Lieut. Col. D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Shepperton	-	Halliford House	-	15 15 30	H. O. S. Ellis, H. Dickenson, and W. J. H. Haslett, M.R.C.S.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

HOUSES.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
	M.	F.	Total.	
(b) Males only :				
South End, Catford, S.E.6.-	32	-	32	Mrs. Ethel F. Bullmore, and Frederick Caunt.
Tooting Common, S.W.17.-	28	-	28	J. N. Sergeant, M.B., Mrs. M. D. K. Margetts, Miss I. T. B. Sergeant, Miss H. S. Sergeant, and Miss M. F. Sergeant.
(c) Females only :				
Clapham Park, S.W.4.- q.	-	12	12	Mrs. F. E. M. Thwaites and G. P. Thwaites.
Enfield -	-	8	8	F. Watson, M.B., and Mrs. J. E. Watson.
Hayes, Uxbridge -	-	19	19	R. J. Stilwell, M.B.C.S., and Miss M. G. Thomson.
" -	-	14	14	H. F. Stilwell, L.R.C.P. Ed., and Miss L. H. Vincent.
Hendon, N.W. -	-	14	14	H. L. de Caux, L.S.A., and Miss S. Bridger.
Kensington, West, W.14.-	-	35	35	Mrs. C. M. A. Sutherland, Miss E. B. Brodie, and Mrs. M. A. H. Little.
Southall -	-	10	10	W. H. Bailey, M.D.
Streatham Hill, S.W.2.-	-	30	30	J. H. Earls, M.D., E. W. White, M.B., and Mrs. H. White.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Beds [Bedford Borough] <i>f.</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	Mrs. Beatrice Peele, Dr. Ralph Norman, Mrs. C. W. G. Norman, Miss E. M. C. Buszard, Miss B. C. Peele, Miss D. M. Peele, Miss E. Lawson, and Miss M. Blacador.	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford -	Rowland Hill Coombs, M.D.
Beds -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., Mrs. M. L. Bower, W. S. Bower, C. W. Bower, and Miss Mary Bellars.	Not more than 24	34	48	W. W. Marks, ditto -	E. C. Sharpin, M.R.C.S.
Derby -	Wye House, Buxton -	W. W. Horton, M.D., and Mrs. I. C. Dickson.	22	22	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	H. Shipton, F.R.C.S.
Devon - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss B. M. Mules, M.D., and Miss A. S. Mules.	-	8	8	F. A. Pearce, Exeter -	L. P. Black, M.B.
" -	Plympton House, Plympton	Alfred Turner, M.D., and Mrs. F. M. Turner, and J. C. Nixon, M.B.	18	26	44	R. B. Johns, Plymouth -	R. H. Clay, M.D.
Durham - <i>q.</i>	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	H. W. Kershaw, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Amelia Kershaw.	22	22	44	G. H. Watson, Darlington	{ Sir G. H. Philipson, M.D.
" -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George.	R. H. O. Garbutt and L. Harrisliston, M.D.	25	40	65	Ditto ditto -	
Essex - <i>f.</i>	Littleton Hall, Shenfield, Brentwood.	H. E. Haynes, L.R.C.P., Mrs. L. M. Haynes, and Miss M. G. E. Wilson.	-	25	25	H. Mortimer, Witham -	E. A. Hunt, M.R.C.S.
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	J. D. Thomas, M.B., and Mrs. R. M. P. Thomas.	25	25	50	C. A. H. Montague, Stokescroft, Bristol.	{ J. Michell Clarke, M.D., and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.
"	The Retreat, Fairford	A. Dewar, M.D. and Mrs. E. S. King-Turner.	Not more than 25	35	50	Robert W. Ellett, Cirencester.	W. R. Cossam, M.D.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[p. House receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Hants	Westbrooke House, Alton -	J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S., and Miss E. J. Wynter.	10	20	30	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	E. J. L. Leslie, L.R.C.P. Ed.
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	Miss Mary Griffiths and Miss E. M. Griffiths.	-	5	5	ditto	{ S. L. O. Young, M.D., and J. Cooper, M.B.
Kent	Redlands, Hadlow, Tonbridge.	Mrs. Harmer and W. A. Harmer, L.S.A.	20	10	30	C. E. Warner, Tonbridge	T. Joyce, M.D.
"	Riverhead House, Seven-oaks.	H. Munro, M.A., M.D., and Miss J. Munro.	-	8	8	ditto	Ditto.
"	Malling Place, West Malling, Kent.	Miss E. M. Adam - - -	18	21	39	ditto	Ditto.
Lancaster	Overdale, Outwood, Whitefield, Manchester.	P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P., and Miss G. Jones.	-	14	14	John Crofton, Manchester	A. Boutflower, M.R.C.S.
"	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	C. T. Street, L.R.C.P., Mrs. Mabel R. Street, J. C. Wootton, L.R.C.P., and P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P.	80	90	150	H. Hatton, Warrington -	H. Langdale, M.D.
" [Liverpool City].	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	George Duffus, M.B., F. E. Ingall, F.R.C.S., J. J. Tisdall, L.R.C.P., and C. J. Tisdall.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John Street, Liverpool.	Sir J. Barr, M.D.
Lancaster	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, M.D., Mrs. F. W. Gill, Miss V. F. D. Gill, and E. S. H. Gill, M.B.	Not more than 10	40	40	G. H. Eaton, Liverpool -	T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Norfolk [Norwich City].	Heigham Hall, Norwich -	J. G. Gordon-Munn, M.D. - -	40	55	95	{ W. R. Cooper, Norwich	H. J. Starling, M.B.
"	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich	C. A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. Ed., Miss F. R. McLintock, and Miss M. H. McLintock.	-	21	21		

Shropshire m.	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	Lieut. Col. A. A. Watson, L.R.C.P. Ed., Mrs. J. Watson, J. W. W. Adamson, M.R.C.S., Mrs. A. P. Adamson, and Miss M. A. Williams.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.	W. H. Packer, M.D.
"	Grove House, All Stretton	J. McClintock, L.R.C.P., Mrs. E. G. McLintock, Miss A. Thomson.	-	40	40	Ditto	Ditto.
"	St. Mary's House, Whit-church.	C. H. Gwynn, M.D., and Mrs. C. M. Gwynn.	-	6	6	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	E. H. O. Sankey, M.B., and Mrs. C. Sankey.	12	18	30	Ditto	Ditto.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol-	Mrs. A. Fox, and J. M. Rutherford, M.B., H. F. Fox, and R. A. Fox.	44	62	106	{ C. F. Whittuck, Bath -	{ R. S. Smith, M.D., R. E. Moorhead, L.R.C.P., F. St. J. Bullen, M.R.C.S., E. W. Moore, M.B., G. S. Pope, L.R.C.P., and H. T. S. Aveline, M.D.
"	Bailbrook House, Bath-easton.	Mrs. B. G. LeM. Lavers, E. M. Wright, and Mary E. Martin.	Not more than 11	36	44		
Stafford -	Ashwood House, Kingswin-ford, Dudley.	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P. Lond.	11	20	31	Eustace Joy, County Buildings, Stafford.	C. Reid, M.B.
"	Moat House, Tamworth -	Edward Hollins, Miss S. Michaux, and Claude Hollins.	-	16	16	Ditto	Ditto.
Surrey -	The Silver Birches, Church-street, Epsom -	Miss M. O. Daniel and E. G. C. Daniel, M.B.	-	14	14	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-T.	F. C. Gayton, M.D.
Sussex, East -	Ticehurst House -	C. F. McDowall, M.D., Major C. M. Hayes Newington, and C. Newington.	47	45	92	G. M. Harris, County Hall, Lewes.	F. Fawcett, M.B.
"	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	Miss Ward, Miss McNern, Miss McEvoy, Miss Stoker, Miss Doran, and Miss Slattery.	-	75	75	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O.	H. Baird, M.D., and Mrs. I. M. Baird	-	5	5	Ditto	Ditto.
" [Hastings Borough]	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington	Charles E. H. Somerset and Mrs. E. M. Somerset.	-	6	6	F. G. Langham, 44A, Robertson-street, Hastings.	E. R. Mansell, M.R.C.S.
Warwick	Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden	S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., John J. Agar, and Miss Ellen E. Trait.	20	28	48	S. R. Field, Leamington	T. W. Thursfield, M.D.
Wilts [New Sarum City] p.	Fisherton House, Salisbury.	Mrs. Chubb, Cecil H. E. Chubb, LL.B., and A. C. King-Turner, M.B.	278	394	672*	A. C. Jonas, Salisbury -	{ H. P. Blackmore, M.D., and E. T. Fison, M.D.

* Not more than 150 to be of the Private class.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[f. Females only.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Wilts - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury	E. C. Plummer, M.R.C.S., J. O. March, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and Mrs. C. B. C. Plummer.	35	35	70	W. L. Bown, Trowbridge	C. R. Straton, F.R.C.S. Ed.
" - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	J. R. Benson, Mrs. E. Benson, and Miss M. Parsons.	14 to 16	14 to 16	30	Ditto ditto	G. S. A. Waylen, M.R.C.S.
" - -	Kingsdown House, Box -	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed., Mrs. A. K. MacBryan, John C. W. MacBryan, and Lt. R. R. MacBryan.	Not more than 13	Not more than 37	43	Ditto ditto	W. T. Briscoe, M.D.
York, W.R. f.	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Miss Sarah J. Perkin, J. C. Wootton, G. W. Mould, and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	10 or 10	10	10	W. H. Coles, Wakefield -	{ F. H. Wood, L.R.C.P., and J. F. Dow, M.D.
" [Rotherham Borough] f.	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and G. E. Mould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	20	20	C. L. des Forges, Rotherham.	A. Robinson, M.D.
York, City - f.	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York.	L. D. H. Baugh, M.B., and Miss J. S. Baugh, M.B.	-	22	22	H. V. Scott, York -	D. S. Long, M.D.

LIST of STATE and CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS, CERTIFIED HOUSES, and APPROVED HOMES under the MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913, with the Names of Managers or Owners, Clerks to Visitors, and the Number and Class of Patients.

(Corrected to 1st September 1918.)

STATE INSTITUTION.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. O.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Name of Superintendent.	Number and Class of Patients.
Surrey - - -	Farmfield, Charlwood, Horley.	The Board of Control, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.	S. E. Gill, M.D. -	95 female defectives of dangerous or violent propensities.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. O.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Berkshire - - -	Cumnor Rise, Cumnor ; with ancillary premises, Red House, Cumnor Hill, Oxford.	The Oxford Branch of the National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec. of Branch :—Hon. P. Bruce, Radcliffe House, St. Giles, Oxford.	J. T. Morland, Shire Hall, Reading. Jas. Rose, County Hall, Oxford.	43 feeble-minded females, not more than 33 to be received at Cumnor Rise, not more than 10 to be received at Red House, and not more than 5 of whom are to be private patients. The age of admission is from 14 years. Epileptics and fallen women not taken. Poor Law cases received.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Cheshire - -	Ashton House (Seaside Laundry Home), Parkgate, Chester. Sandlebridge, Alderley Edge.*	Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Incorporated Lancs and Cheshire Society for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec.:—J. S. Walker, 54, Kenwood Road, Stretford, Manchester.	R. Potts, Northgate Street, Chester. Do. do.	20 high-grade feeble-minded girls. Admission over 14 years of age. Roman Catholics not received. 295 higher-grade defectives of either sex. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 115 boys and 85 girls.</i>
Cumberland - - (Carlisle C.B.)	Durran Hill House, Carlisle.	Westminster Diocesan Education Fund - Sec.:—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.	A. H. Collingwood, 15, Fisher Street, Carlisle.	65 feeble-minded Roman Catholic females, aged 16 years and over. Criminals and fallen women not accepted. Poor Law cases received.
Derby - -	The Hopwell Hall Colony, near Derby.*	The Committee of the Nottingham and Notts Association for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Kipping, 40, Magdala Road, Nottingham.	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	0 male feeble-minded cases over the age of 7 years. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 38 cases.</i>
	Whittington Hall (Midland Counties Institution), Chesterfield.†	The Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control. Warden:—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.	Do. do.	400 female patients.
Devon - - (Exeter C.B.)	The Devon and Exeter Home of Refuge, Holway Street, Exeter. Western Counties Institution, Starcross, near Exeter.*	Committee of Management - - - Do. Do. - - -	J. I. Pengelly, The Court House, Exeter. J. A. Pearce, Exeter	25 female feeble-minded patients. 230 males and 106 females. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 83 boys or girls.</i>

Durham	-	Monkton Hall Home for Lads, Monkton, Jarrow-on-Tyne.	The Committee of the North-Eastern Association for the Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec.:—Dr. Ethel Williams, 3, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	G. H. Watson, Darlington.	48 male feeble-minded cases. Age on admission, 16 to 20 years.
Essex	-	Bigods Hall, near Dunmow, Essex.*†	Committee of Management - - -	H. Mortimer, Witham	6 male patients. Imbeciles and feeble-minded up to the age of 16 years. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 61 boys.</i>
	-	Brunswick House, Mistley.	The London Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee. Clerk:—H. F. Keene, Fitzalan House, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.	Do. do.	50 male patients, not less than 16 years of age. Reserved for London cases only.
	-	The Co-operative Sanatorium (New Lodge, Leon House, The Homestead and St. Keverne), Billericay.	The Co-operative Sanatoria, Ltd. - - - Sec.:—Thos. Win. Edwards, New Lodge, Billericay, S.O.	Do. do.	56 male patients, excepting those who are dangerous to themselves or others, runaways, or who require physical restraint and are unsuitable for care on the "open-door" system.
	-	Etloe House, Church Road, Leyton, E.10.	Thos. William Hunter, Walter McDonnell Kelly, and Daniel Carroll.	Do. do.	122 feeble-minded females, from 16 years of age and of the Roman Catholic religion. Poor Law cases received.
	-	Royal Eastern Counties Institution for Idiots, Colchester.*	Board of Directors - - - - -	C. W. Denton, 8, East Stockwell Street, Colchester.	512 male and female patients. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 20 boys or girls.</i>
	-	Thurlby House School, Woodford Bridge.*†	Westminster Diocesan Education Fund - Sec.:—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.	H. Mortimer, Witham	4 feeble-minded Roman Catholic boys. Poor Law cases received. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 41 boys.</i>
Gloucester	-	Brentry Certified Institution, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.	Board of Management - - - - - Hon. Sec.:—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Westminster, S.W.1.	C. A. H. Montague, 65, Stoke Croft, Bristol.	125 defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act, being males over the age of 18 years.

* Certified as a Special School by Board of Education.

† Certified as a Special Industrial School by Home Secretary.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Gloucester—cont.	St. Mary's Home, Painswick, near Stroud.	Samuel Gilbert Jones and Miss Harriett Catherine Wemyss.	C. A. H. Montague, 65, Stoke Croft, Bristol.	29 female feeble-minded cases. Age on admission 14 to 25 years, and of the Church of England. Cases over the age of 25 to be received only with the previous consent of the Board.
	Stoke Park, Bristol, with ancillary premises : Royal Victoria Home, Horfield, Bristol, Clevedon Hall, Clevedon, Somerset, Beech House and Heath House, and Hanham Hall, Hanham, and Leigh Court, Abbot's Leigh, near Bristol.†	The Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control. Warden :—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.	Do. do.	<div> <div>Patients.</div> <div>Males and Females.</div> <div> <div>Stoke Park - - - - -</div> <div>Royal Victoria Home - - -</div> <div>Clevedon Hall - - - - -</div> <div>Beech House - - - - -</div> <div>Heath House - - - - -</div> <div>Hanham Hall - - - - -</div> <div>Leigh Court - - - - -</div> <div>Total not to exceed - - -</div> <div>Males - - - - -</div> <div>Females - - - - -</div> </div> </div>
(Bristol C.B.) -	Chasefield Laundry Home, 874, Fishponds Road, Fishponds, Bristol.	The Sub-Committee of the Bristol Preventive Mission (for the management of Chasefield). Hon. Secs. :—Miss Alice Mary Lavington and Miss Clara E. Sheppard, Stobery Lodge, 18, Ashgrove Road, Redland, Bristol.	A. J. Esbester, 5, Knowle Road, Bristol.	38 female feeble-minded defectives. Poor Law cases received.

Hampshire -	St. Mary's Home, Alton, Hants.	Sisters of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, of Wantage, Berks.	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	45 defectives of the female sex and over the age of 16 years, who might have had illegitimate children. Poor Law cases received.
Herts -	St. Elizabeth's Home for Epileptics, Much Had- ham.*†	The Very Rev. Canon Sutcliffe, Paul Strickland, Esq., F. W. Sherwood, Esq., Sir Charles Cuffe, K.C.B. Sec.:—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W.1.	Sir Chas. E. Long- more, K.C.B., Hert- ford.	School—3 males and 3 females. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 14 boys and 42 girls.</i> <i>Colony</i> —80 adult females. Idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded cases of the Roman Catholic religion.
Kent -	Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hildenboro', Kent.	National Association for the Feeble-minded, 72, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.1.	C. E. Warner, Ton- bridge.	42 males, 50 females.
Lancashire -	Adcote (Laundry and Training Home), Pilch Lane, Knotty Ash, Liverpool.	The Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. H. Pilkington, Wheat- hill, Huyton, near Liverpool.	G. W. Swift, 5, Clay- ton Square, Liver- pool.	19 high-grade feeble-minded girls; age on admission over 14 years. Roman Catholics not received.
(Liverpool C.B.)	Allerton Priory R.C. Special (M.D.) School, Woolton, Liverpool.*†	Board of Management - - - Hon. Sec.:—Very Rev. W. Canon Pinning- ton, The Presbytery, Great Mersey Street, Liverpool.	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John Street, Liverpool.	5 males and 10 females. Feeble-minded cases under the age of 16 years, and such as can be conveniently and properly trained with the other children in the Institution. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 24 boys and 82 girls.</i>
	Brockhall, Langho, near Blackburn. Dovecot (Horticultural School), Knotty Ash, Liverpool.*†	Lancashire Asylums Board: Sir Harcourt E. Clare, Clerk. The Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs Odgers, 17, Sunny Side, Princes Park, Liverpool.	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston. G. W. Swift, 5, Clay- ton Square, Liver- pool.	231 female imbeciles, feeble-minded and moral imbeciles. 15 high-grade feeble-minded girls; age on admission from 10 to 12 years. Roman Catholics not received. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 36 girls.</i>
	Gillibrand Hall, Chorley	Committee of Management - - -	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.	40 adult female feeble-minded cases.

* Certified as a Special School by Board of Education.
† Certified as a Special Industrial School by Home Secretary.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
(Liverpool C.B.) —cont.	The Liverpool Magdalen Home, 8, Mt. Vernon Green, Liverpool.	Committee of Management - - -	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John Street, Liverpool.	5 female patients. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles over 18 years of age.
(Manchester C.B.)	350, Moss Lane East, Moss Side, Manchester.	Committee of the Macalpine Rescue and Maternity Homes. Hon. Sec.:—Miss A. H. Macalpine, 164, Denmark Road, Moss Side, Manchester.	T. B. Wilby, City Police Courts, Manchester.	7 female feeble-minded and moral imbeciles over the age of 16 years.
	Pontville R.C. Special School, Aughton, Ormskirk.*†	Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Pinnington, Rev. James Boniface McKinley, Miss Mary Sylvester Halpin, Miss Kathleen Kilmartin, Miss Mary Murphy, and Ralph Leigh Collison. Hon. Sec.:—Very Rev. W. Canon Pinnington, The Presbytery, Great Mersey Street, Liverpool.	G. W. Swift, 5, Clay-ton Square, Liverpool.	10 male patients: Roman Catholic feeble-minded children between the ages of 5 and 16 years.
	Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster.	Central Committee of Management - - -	J. T. Sanderson, 67, Church Street, Lancaster.	<i>Certified by Board of Education for 98 boys and 15 girls.</i> 461 males and 289 females.
Leicester - - - (Leicester C.B.)	Cross Corners, Belgrave, Leicester.	The County Borough Council of Leicester, Clerk of the M.D. Committee, Alliance Chambers, Horsefair Street, Leicester.	T. H. Wright, London Road, Leicester.	20 female feeble-minded cases.
London - - -	Clifton House, 127, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12. 39, Downs Road, Clapton, E.5, with ancillary premises.	Miss Pierce, Secretary, Preventive and Rescue Homes of the Church Army, 57, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, W.1. The Committee of The Girls' Training Homes, Clapton. Hon. Sec.:—Miss C. Tozer, 39, Downs Road, Clapton, London, E.5.	Jno. Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.1. Do. do.	40 female feeble-minded cases. 25 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, aged 8 years and upwards, all of childish attainments and habits; must be Protestants. Not more than two to be private patients.

41, Downs Road, Clapton, E.5, and 46-48, Pembury Road, Clapton, E.5.	Do. Do.	do. do.	- - -	25 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, aged 16 years and upwards; must be Protestants. 30 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, aged 16 years and upwards; must be Protestants. Not more than one to be a private patient. 30 female feeble-minded cases. Age on admission to be from 14 to 20 years.
The Helping Hand Home, 16, Cathcart Hill, Highgate, N.19.	Committee of the Association for Helping Mentally Deficient Children. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Geoffrey Russell, 20, Gower Street, W.C.1.	Do.	-	5 female feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.
London Lock Hospital, 282, Harrow Road, W.9. South Side Home, Streatham Common, S.W. 16.	Committee of Management The London Asylums and M.D. Committee. Clerk:—H. F. Keene, Fitzalan House, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.	Do. Do.	- - -	80 females. Imbeciles, feeble-minded and moral imbeciles. Higher-grade cases, chiefly above 16 years of age, but including some younger children and physically defective cases, to be accommodated on the ground floor. Reserved for London cases only. 28 female feeble-minded cases, aged 18 to 40 years.
Springfield Lodge, Grove Hill Road, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.	Miss Adelaide Cox, Commissioner for Women's Social Work of the Salvation Army, 280, Mare Street, Hackney, E.8.	Do.	-	44 female feeble-minded cases, aged 16 years and upwards.
Bramley House, Clay Hill, Enfield.	Middlesex Mental Deficiency Committee. Clerk:—H. Scott Freeman, Staines.	W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1.	-	32 mothers and their children who are feeble-minded or moral imbeciles. The number of mothers never to exceed 20, and no child to be retained beyond the age of 7 years. Poor Law cases received.
Crathorne, Oak Lane, East Finchley, N.2.	The Committee of the Finchley Home for Feeble-minded Mothers and their Children. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Moss-Blundell, 7, North Grove, Highgate, London, N.	Do.	-	

* Certified as a Special School by Board of Education.
† Certified as a Special Industrial School by Home Secretary.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B. = County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Middlesex—cont.	Pield Heath House School, Hillingdon, Uxbridge.*†	The Very Rev. Canon Sutcliffe, Paul Strickland, Esq., F. W. Sherwood, Esq., Miss Mary M. Sutcliffe, and Thomas W. Hunter, Esq.	W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1.	10 females. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles of the Roman Catholic religion. <i>Certified by Board of Education for 62 girls.</i>
Somerset - - - (Bath C.B.)	The House of Help for Women and Girls, 112, Walcot Street, Bath.	Board of Management - - - Sec.:—Miss Twiss, 112, Walcot Street, Bath.	E. N. Fuller, LL.B., Bath.	66 female feeble-minded defectives.
Do. - - -	Rock Hall House (Magdalen Hospital School), Combe Down, Bath.	Municipal Charity Trustees of the City of Bath.	Do. do	34 children of both sexes.
	Stoke Park, Bristol, with ancillary premises.	<i>See under</i> County of Gloucester.		
	Yatton Hall, Yatton, near Bristol.	Somerset Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective. Sec.:—C. E. Newman, 68, Boulevard, Weston-super-Mare.	C. F. Whittuck, 2, Northumberland Buildings, Bath.	35 mental defectives, of both sexes, of whom not more than 4 may be high-grade girls between the ages of 16 and 20 years, and the remainder low-grade cases—children under 16 years of age, except with the consent of the Board, and provided each child is in all respects suitable to be living in a house where the sexes are associated.
Suffolk - - -	St. Joseph's Home, The Croft, Sudbury.	Miss Mary Jane Halpin, Rev. Augustine Peacock, Major Frederick Goat, Miss Mary Sebastian Murray.	M. Braithwaite, Sudbury.	15 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, from 16 to 20 years of age, and of the Roman Catholic religion. Poor Law cases received.
Surrey - - -	The Royal Earlswood Institution for Mental Defectives, Redhill.	Board of Management - - -	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston - on - Thames.	About 600 patients of both sexes.

Warwick (Birmingham C.B.)	Midland Counties Institution, Knowle, near Birmingham. The Agatha Stacey Home, Rednal, near Birmingham.	General and Managing Committee - The Committee of the Agatha Stacey Home (No. 1). Financial Sec.:—Miss C. P. Fleetwood, Depôt, 158, Broad Street, Birmingham. The Committee of the Agatha Stacey Home (No. 2). Financial Sec.:—Miss C. P. Fleetwood. Committee of Management -	S. R. Field, Leamington. C. A. Carter, Birmingham. S. R. Field, Leamington. J. L. Wood, Guildhall, Woreester.	150 patients of both sexes. 40 female feeble-minded patients over 15 years of age. 24 high-grade female feeble-minded patients over 15 years of age. 7 male and 5 female defectives; eases of an age and of a degree of mental defect such as would permit of their being housed and instructed with the children for which the school is primarily intended; and 25 additional defectives over 16 years and under 21 years of age, of whom not more than 19 are to be females.
Yorkshire (Leeds C.B.)	Farfield Girls' Training Home, Theaker Lane, Armley.	Leeds Mental Defective Committee - Correspondent :—S. Wormald, Executive Officer.	W. Thornton, Town Hall, Leeds.	<i>Certified by Board of Education for 73 boys and 46 girls.</i> 28 female defectives. Imbeciles and feeble-minded (high-grade mentally defective young women who are trainable).
Yorks, W.R.	Mid-Yorks Certified Institution, Whixley, Yorks	Offices :—33, Park Square, Leeds. Mid - Yorkshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective. Clerk :—Sir Robert Fox, Town Clerk's Office, Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds.	W. H. Coles, Wakefield.	120 patients; not more than 70 males and not more than 70 females. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
(Bradford C.B.)	Ashfield, 269, Thornton Road, Thornton, near Bradford.	The County Borough Council of Bradford - Clerk :—F. Stevens, Town Hall, Bradford.	Wm. Greaves, Bradford.	36 male patients, able-bodied, between the ages of 7 and 30 years, and residents of the City of Bradford.

* Certified as a Special School by Board of Education.

† Certified as a Special Industrial School by Home Secretary.

INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. O.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Berks - - -	The Poor Law Institution, Abingdon, Berks. Bradfield Poor Law Institution, Bradfield, near Reading.	The Guardians: Abingdon Union - - The Guardians: Bradfield Union - -	J. T. Morland, Shire Hall, Reading. Do. do.	6 adult female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act. 8 female adult defectives. Feeble-minded cases.
Brecknock - -	The Brecknock Poor Law Institution, Brecon, South Wales.	The Guardians: Brecknock Union - -	H. F. W. Harries, County Hall, Brecon.	6 adult female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Bucks - - -	The Poor Law Institution, Winslow.	The Guardians: Winslow Union - -	W. N. Midgley, High Street, Winslow.	20 males and 20 females. Imbeciles and feeble-minded.
Cambridge - -	Cambridge Poor Law Institution, 81A, Mill Road, Cambridge.	The Guardians: Cambridge Union - -	G. S. Todd, Guildhall Chambers, Cambridge.	4 male and 10 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act suitable for treatment in a common ward.
	The Poor Law Institution, Caxton.	The Guardians: Caxton and Arrington Union.	Do. do.	8 adult female defectives, idiots, imbeciles and feeble-minded.
	The Poor Law Institution, Chesterton.	The Guardians: Chesterton Union - -	Do. do.	2 male and 4 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	The Poor Law Institution, Newmarket.	The Guardians: Newmarket Union - -	Do. do.	6 adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Cheshire - - (Birkenhead C.B.) (Chester C.B.)	Birkenhead Union Sanatorium, Tranmere, Birkenhead. Imbecile Block, Chester Poor Law Institution, Hoole, near Chester.	The Guardians: Birkenhead Union - - The Guardians: Chester Union - -	Edmund Spencer, Justices' Clerk's Office, Birkenhead. S. G. Sharpe, Clerk to Justices, Chester.	6 adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act. 18 male and 22 female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.

Cornwall -	The Poor Law Institution, Bodmin.	The Guardians: Bodmin Union -	C. L. Cowlard, Clerk of the Peace, Bodmin.	5 male and 20 female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Derby - (Derby C.B.)	The Guardians' Institution, Uttoxeter Road, Derby.	The Guardians: Derby Union -	W. H. Whiston, Derby.	20 adult female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Devon - (Exeter C.B.)	The Poor Law Institution, Heavitree Road, Exeter.	The Guardians: Exeter Union -	J. I. Pengelly, The Court House, Exeter.	12 male and 12 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	The Poor Law Institution, 1, North Road, South Molton.	The Guardians: South Molton Union -	J. A. Pearce, Exeter	12 male and 12 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Essex -	Tendring Poor Law Institution, Tendring, Weeley, R.S.O.	The Guardians: Tendring Union -	H. Mortimer, Witham	46 adult defectives, of whom not more than 23 shall be males and not more than 23 females.
(West Ham C.B.)	The Forest Gate Sick Home, Forest Lane, West Ham.	The Guardians: West Ham Union -	J. H. Jackson, Police Court, West Ham, E.15.	10 male and 30 female adult defectives and 10 male and 15 female defectives under the age of 16 years. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Glamorgan - (Cardiff C.B.)	Cardiff Poor Law Institution, Cowbridge Road, Ely, near Cardiff.	The Guardians: Cardiff Union -	E. J. Hayward, Law Courts, Cardiff.	30 male and 30 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Gloucester - (Bristol C.B.)	Bristol Poor Law Institution, Stapleton, Bristol.	The Guardians: Bristol Union -	A. J. Esbester, 5, Knowle Road, Bristol.	15 male and 35 female adult defectives.
	The Poor Law Institution, Cheltenham.	The Guardians: Cheltenham Union -	F. Treasure, Clerk to Justices, Gloucester.	4 adult female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Hampshire - (Bournemouth C.B.)	Fairmile House Poor Law Institution, Christchurch.	The Guardians: Christchurch Union -	Jno. Selley, Law Courts, Bournemouth.	3 male and 6 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.

INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37—*continued.*

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institute is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Herts - - -	The Watford Poor Law Institution, 60, Vicarage Road, Watford.	The Guardians: Watford Union -	Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Hertford.	15 female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act between the ages of 14 and 45 years.
Isle of Wight -	Isle of Wight Poor Law Institution, Parkhurst, Newport, Isle of Wight.	The Guardians: Isle of Wight Union -	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	5 males and 5 females. Idiot, imbecile, or feeble-minded defectives between the ages of 16 and 60 years.
Kent - - - (Canterbury C.B.)	The Guardians' Institution, Canterbury.	The Guardians: Parish of Canterbury -	T. A. Bowen, Clerk to Justices, Canterbury.	2 male and 8 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	The Poor Law Institution, Eastry, Kent.	The Guardians: Eastry Union -	Charles E. Warner, Tonbridge.	6 male and 6 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	The Poor Law Institution, Tenterden.	The Guardians: Tenterden Union -	Do. do.	55 female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Lancashire - -	The Poor Law Institution, Eaves Lane, Chorley.	The Guardians: Chorley Union -	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.	2 male and 8 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	Garstang Poor Law Institution, Bonds, Garstang.	The Guardians: Garstang Union -	Do. do.	3 male and 6 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	The Poor Law Institution, Querimore Road, Lancaster.	The Guardians: Lancaster Union -	J. T. Sanderson, 67, Church Street, Lancaster.	3 male and 15 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
(Liverpool C.B.)	Dingle Mount Home, Dingle Mount, Liverpool.	The Select Vestry: Parish of Liverpool -	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John Street, Liverpool.	30 adult female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.

(Manchester C.B.)	The Crescent Road Institution, Crumpsall, Manchester. The Poor Law Institution, The Gill, Ulverston. Seafeld House, Seaforth, near Liverpool.	The Guardians : Manchester Union . The Guardians : Ulverston Union - The Guardians : West Derby Union -	C. T. Wilby, City Police Courts, Manchester. J. T. Sanderson, 67, Church Street, Lancaster. G. W. Swift, 5, Clayton Square, Liverpool.	37 male and 37 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act. 25 adult female patients. All classes within the meaning of the Act. 80 male and 189 females of all classes under the Act.
Leicester	The Poor Law Institution, Billesdon, nr. Leicester.	The Guardians : Billesdon Union -	W. J. Freer, 10, New Street, Leicester.	8 male and 14 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	The Poor Law Institution, Loughborough.	The Guardians : Loughborough Union -	Do. do.	16 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Lincoln	Grantham Poor Law Institution, Dysart Road, Grantham.	The Guardians : Grantham Union .	R. M. White, Grantham.	2 male and 15 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
(Kesteven)	Sleaford Poor Law Institution, East Road, Sleaford.	The Guardians : Sleaford Union -	T. H. Holdich, Sleaford.	1 male and 5 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
(Kesteven)	The Poor Law Institution, Stamford.	The Guardians : Stamford Union -	Do. do.	6 adult female defectives. Feeble-minded cases.
London	Kensington Poor Law Institution, 28, Marlborough Road, W.8.	The Guardians : Parish of St. Mary Abbott's	John Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.	30 females. Women and girls of any of the classes of defectives within the meaning of the Act of the type constantly "in and out," and those who have illegitimate children dependent on them, provided they are suitable for the accommodation available, without special limit of age.

INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37—*continued.*

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institute is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
London-- <i>cont.</i>	The Metropolitan Asylums Board Certified Institution.	The Metropolitan Asylums Board, Embankment, London, E.C.4.	<p><i>Darent</i> : Chas. E. Warner, Tonbridge.</p> <p><i>Bridge</i> : H. Mortimer, Witham.</p> <p><i>Leavesden</i> : Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Hertford.</p> <p><i>Caterham</i> : T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston - on - Thames.</p> <p><i>Fountain</i> : Jno. Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.</p>	<p>Juvenile trainable cases :— Darent Industrial Colony and Bridge Industrial Home, Witham.</p> <p>Unimprovable adults :— Leavesden and Caterham Asylums.</p> <p>Idiot children :— Fountain Temporary Asylum.</p> <p>25 male and 25 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.</p>
Merioneth	Woolwich Poor Law Institution, Plumstead, S.E.18. The Festiniog Poor Law Institution, Minffordd, Penrhyn deudraeth, Merioneth.	The Guardians : Woolwich Union - - The Guardians : Festiniog Union - -	Do. do. D. Breese, Clerk of the Peace, Portmadoc.	5 male and 10 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.

Middlesex -	Enfield House, 19, Chase Side Crescent, Enfield, with ancillary premises. Fortescue Villas, Gentleman's Row, Enfield.	The Guardians : Edmonton Union -	W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1.	Enfield House—40 males, feeble minded boys and adult males. Fortescue Villas—32 female defectives under the age of 16 years—idiots, imbeciles, and a limited number of feeble-minded cases. 38 males. Idiots and imbeciles (children).
	Warkworth House, Isleworth.	The Guardians : Brentford Union -	Do. do.	
Montgomery -	The Poor Law Institution, Forden.	The Guardians : Forden Union -	G. R. D. Harrison, Welshpool.	12 male and 16 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Norfolk - (Norwich C.B.)	Norwich Poor Law Institution, Bowthorpe Lodge, Norwich.	The Guardians : Norwich Union -	W. R. Cooper, Town Close, Norwich.	20 female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	The Poor Law Institution, Kettering.	The Guardians : Kettering Union -	H. W. K. Markham, Northampton.	16 male and 16 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Northampton -	The Poor Law Institution, Union Lane, Wellingborough.	The Guardians : Wellingborough Union -	Do. do.	10 male and 10 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Northumberland -	Prudhoe Hall Colony and Burn House, Prudhoe-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	The Northern Counties Joint Poor Law Committee, Poor Law Offices, South Shields.	H. D. Irwin, 3, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	185 defectives, of whom not more than 80 shall be males and not more than 105 shall be females. 89 females at Prudhoe Hall Buildings and 16 females at Burn House, and 80 males at New Blocks.
	Rothbury Poor Law Institution.	The Guardians : Rothbury Union -	Do. do.	16 adult female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.

INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37—*continued.*

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institute is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Notts - - -	The East Retford Poor Law Institution, 1, Levertou Road, East Retford. The Poor Law Institution, Mansfield. The Poor Law Institution, Upton, Southwell.	The Guardians: East Retford Union - The Guardians: Mansfield Union - The Guardians: Southwell Union -	H. Hampton Copnall, Shire Hall, Nottingham. Do. do. Do. do.	4 male and 8 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act. 3 male and 3 female defectives over the age of 14 years. 3 male and 12 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Rutland - - -	The Poor Law Institution, Oakham.	The Guardians: Oakham Union -	B. A. Adam, Clerk of the Peace, Oakham.	6 adult female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Shropshire - - -	The Poor Law Institution, Whitechurch, Salop.	The Guardians: Whitechurch Union -	Wm. Baxter, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.	4 adult female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Somerset - - -	Imbecile Wards, Long Ashton Poor Law Institution, Flax Bourdon, near Bristol. The Poor Law Institution, Shepton Mallet.	The Guardians: Long Ashton Union - The Guardians: Shepton Mallet Union -	C. F. Whitnack, 2, Northumberland Buildings, Bath. Do. do.	10 male and 6 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act. 3 male and 16 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Stafford - - -	Burton-on-Trent Poor Law Institution, 145, Belvedere Road, Burton-on-Trent.	The Guardians: Burton-on-Trent Union -	H. W. Goodger, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent.	5 male and 15 female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.

Mental Wards, Dudley Poor Law Institution, Sedgley. Great Barr Park, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	The Guardians: Dudley Union	Eustace Joy, M.A., County Buildings, Stafford. Do. do.	50 male and 50 female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
The Poor Law Institution, Trent Valley Road, Lichfield. Tamworth Poor Law Institution, Wigginton Road, Wigginton, Tamworth.	The Guardians: Lichfield Union	A. H. Barnes, Lichfield.	40 male adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Walsall Poor Law Institution, Pleck Road, Walsall.	The Guardians: Walsall Union	Eustace Joy, M.A., County Buildings, Stafford.	4 male and 8 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
West Bromwich Poor Law Institution, Hallam House, Hallam Street, West Bromwich.	The Guardians: West Bromwich Union	S. E. Loxton, Walsall.	4 male and 8 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
The Mental Wards, Poor Law Institution, Heath Town, Wolverhampton.	The Guardians: Wolverhampton Union	W. J. Phair, West Bromwich.	12 female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Ipswich Poor Law Institution, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich.	The Guardians: Ipswich Union	F. Waterhouse, Clerk to Justices, Penn Hall.	15 male and 20 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Croydon Poor Law Institution, Queen's Road, Croydon.	The Guardians: Croydon Union	A. J. Day, 335, Norwich Road, Ipswich.	17 male and 14 female defectives.
The Poor Law Institution, 2, Horsham Road, Dorking.	The Guardians: Dorking Union	J. M. Newnham, Town Hall, Croydon. T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.	15 male and 15 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
			26 adult defectives, of whom not more than 23 shall be males and not more than 3 shall be females. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
			3 male and 12 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.

INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37--continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institute is situate. O.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Sussex (East)	The Poor Law Institution, West Hylands, Cuckfield.	The Guardians : Cuckfield Union	G. M. Harris, County Hall, Lewes.	10 male and 20 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	The Poor Law Institution, East Grinstead.	The Guardians : East Grinstead Union	Do. do.	2 male and 6 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	Rye Poor Law Institution, Rye Hill, Rye.	The Guardians : Rye Union	Do. do.	6 female adult defectives. Idiots, imbeciles and feeble-minded.
(Hastings C.B.)	Hastings Poor Law Institution, Frederick Road, Hastings.	The Guardians : Hastings Union	F. G. Langham, 44a, Robertson Street, Hastings.	12 adult female defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Sussex (West)	The Poor Law Institution, Roffey, near Horsham.	The Guardians : Horsham Union	S. Thornely, 51, East Street, Horsham.	5 male and 10 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	The Poor Law Institution, Easebourne, near Midhurst.	The Guardians : Midhurst Union	Do. do.	5 male and 10 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
	The Steyning Poor Law Institution, Kingston-by-Sea.	The Guardians : Steyning Union	Do. do.	5 male and 5 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Warwick (Coventry C.B.)	London Road Institution, Coventry.	The Guardians : Coventry Union	S. R. Field, Leamington.	8 male and 10 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Westmorland	The Poor Law Institution, Milnthorpe, Westmorland.	The Guardians : Kendal Union	A. Milne, Clerk of the Peace, Kendal.	72 defectives, consisting of 15 adult males, 31 adult females, and 26 children. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Wilts	Devizes Poor Law Institution, St. James, Devizes.	The Guardians : Devizes Union	G. W. Jackson, Devizes.	16 female defectives. Imbeciles between the ages of 20 and 50 years.

Pewsey Poor Law Institution, 1, Wilcot Road, Pewsey.	The Guardians : Pewsey Union -	W. L. Bown, Trowbridge.	4 female defectives ; feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.
Trowbridge and Melksham Poor Law Institution, Semington, Trowbridge.	The Guardians : Trowbridge and Melksham Union (Telephone No. : Hilperton 11).	Do. do.	6 male and 24 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Evesham Poor Law Institution Infirmary, Evesham.	The Guardians : Evesham Union -	C. H. Bird, Shire Hall, Worcester.	4 male and 4 female defectives.
Monyhull Colony, King's Heath, Birmingham.	The Guardians : Birmingham Union -	C. A. Carter, Birmingham.	80 male and 80 female defectives. Those under 5 and over 40 years of age, as well as those incapable of being trained, excluded.
The Poor Law Institution, Driffeld.	The Guardians : Driffeld Union -	J. Bickersteth, County Hall, Beverley.	14 male and 18 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
The Sulcoates Poor Law Institution, Beverley Road, Hull.	The Guardians : Sulcoates Union -	G. L. Shackles, Guildhall, Hull.	6 male and 6 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Poor Law Institution, 75, Huntington Road, York.	The Guardians : York Union -	H. Venn Scott, Clifford Street, York.	10 male and 20 female adult defectives. Idiot, imbecile and feeble-minded classes.
The Poor Law Institution, Aysgarth.	The Guardians : Aysgarth Union -	A. Procter, 5, New Street, York.	12 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
The Bowling Park Institution, Bradford.	The Guardians : Bradford Union -	Wm. Greaves, Bradford.	10 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
The Daisy Hill Institution, Bradford.	Do. do.	Do. do.	10 male adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Deanhouse Institution, Thongsbridge, near Huddersfield.	The Guardians : Huddersfield Union -	W. H. Coles, Wakefield.	10 male and 25 female adult defectives. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
The Poor Law Institution, Firvale, Sheffield.	The Guardians : Sheffield Union -	Do. do.	25 adult females. All classes within the meaning of the Act.

Worcester - -

(Birmingham C.B.)

Yorkshire : East Riding.

(Kingston-upon-Hull C.B.).

(York C.B.) -

Yorkshire : North Riding.

Yorkshire : West Riding.
(Bradford C.B.)

(Sheffield C.B.)

CERTIFIED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Home.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Derbyshire -	Newbold House, near Chesterfield.	Miss A. Mole and Miss A. E. H. Bruce -	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	12 children of either sex (imbeciles and feeble-minded under age of 13).
Dorset -	The Rectory, Hinton Martel, Wimborne.	Rev. A. H. Baverstock - - -	E. A. Ffooks, County Offices, Dorchester.	8 male patients (imbeciles and feeble-minded): harmless cases over the age of 14 years, younger cases to be received only with the consent of the Board.
Herts -	Rowley Lodge, Rowley Green, Barnet.	Miss Hilda Paetow, Miss Elsie M. Wall, and Miss Rose L. Binney.	Sir Charles E. Longmore, K.C.B., Hertford.	8 defectives of either sex. All classes within the meaning of the Act, being children under 16 years of age, except with the consent of the Board of Control, and provided each child is in all respects suitable to be in a house where the sexes are associated.
Lancashire -	Cavendish House, Woodvale, Ainsdale, near Southport. Linthal, Freshfield, Liverpool.	Miss Kathleen Bowyer - - - Do. do. - - -	G. W. Swift, 5, Clayton Square, Liverpool. Do. do.	42 female (imbecile and feeble-minded) patients from 3 years of age. 32 male patients from 3 to 18 years of age.
London -	St. Margaret's, 9, Priory Road, Bedford Park, London, W.4.	Miss Rose H. D. Whiting - - -	Jno. Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.	10 female defectives. Imbeciles and feeble-minded.
Middlesex -	"Arniston," 44, The Grove, Isleworth.	Miss Janet Mary Isbister and Miss Margaret Dora Isbister.	W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1.	20 private patients—10 males, 10 females.

Sussex, East	The Gables, Upper Ted- dington Road. Hamp- ton Wick, Kingston- on-Thames.	Miss F. H. Deck	- - - - -	Do.	do.	18 defectives of either sex : idiots and imbeciles.
	Normansfield, Kingston Road, Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B.	- - - - -	Do.	do.	140 males and females, not more than 100 of either sex at any one time.
	Avonhurst, Inholmes Park Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.	Miss Sarah Margaret Macdowall	- - - - -	G. M. Harris, County Hall, Lewes.		21 imbecile and feeble-minded boys and girls.
Yorkshire : West Riding.	The Grange, Altofts, Normanton.	Mrs. E. A. Howard	- - - - -	W. H. Coles, Wake- field.		15 imbecile and feeble-minded private patients of the female sex.
	Westcroft, Ilkley	Mrs. Mallard	- - - - -	Do.	do.	7 patients of either sex—idiots, imbeciles and feeble-minded—being children up to the age of 16 years.

APPROVED HOMES.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Home.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Number and Class of Patients.
Bucks	-	A. Victor Drewitt Pinchin - - -	6 male defectives.
Cornwall	Lynwood, Woburn Sands, Bucks. The Elizabeth Barclay Home of Industry, Bodmin.	The Committee of the Elizabeth Barclay Home of Industry, Bodmin. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. E. M. S. Shaw.	26 female defectives.
Dorset	King's Gate, and Frithstow, West Moors, Wimborne, Dorset.	The Society of the Crown of Our Lord, vested at present in the name of Miss Bertha James, called the Manager. (Miss James, 10, Burton Court, Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.1.)	12 female defectives, 6 in each house. Church of England cases only received. Ages of patients vary from 7 to 25 years. Poor Law cases received.
Essex	Gay Bowers, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford.	Mrs. Gertrude Chennells - - -	7 patients, all of one sex. (At present only males are received.)
Flint	“Walmer” School for Blind and Blind Deaf, Rhyl.	Miss Annie Elizabeth Roberts - - -	4 male and 9 female defectives (including infants).
Gloucester (Bristol C.B.)	The Mary Carpenter Home, 598 and 600, Fishponds Road, Fishponds, Bristol. The Royal Fort Home, Bristol. Southend House School, Pittville, Cheltenham. Upper Hollenden Farm, Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hildenboro', Kent.	The Ladies' Committee of the Mary Carpenter's Home. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Gilmore Barnett. The Committee of the Bristol Preventive Mission Miss Agnes King-Turner - - - National Association for the Feeble-minded, 72, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.1.	18 female defectives. 15 female defectives. Poor Law cases received. 6 male children and 10 females — private patients. 8 male defectives.
Kent	-	The National Association for the Feeble-minded, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W.1. H. Corner, M.D., and Mrs. Corner - - -	24 female defectives.
Middlesex	Alexander House, 117, High Street, Uxbridge. Brook House and White House Farm, Southgate, N.1.	-	37 defectives, of whom not more than 22 males and not more than 15 females shall be in Brook House, and not more than 9 males shall be in White House Farm. Only private patients received.

Norfolk	-	-	The Otleys, Seething, Norwich.	Miss S. A. Huntly	-	-	-	23 female defectives.	3 male (children) and 7 female private patients.
Northumberland	-	-	The Home of Industry, Bow Villa, Morpeth.	Committee of six Ladies	-	-	-	16 female defectives. Poor Law cases received.	
Somerset	-	-	The Friars, Fryern Lawn, Bridgwater.	Miss A. E. Best	-	-	-	17 female defectives.	
Suffolk	-	-	Handford Home for Feeble-minded Girls, Ranelagh Road, Ipswich.	Committee of Handford Home Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Alan Turner, Crane Hall, Ipswich.	-	-	-	20 female defectives.	
Sussex (Hastings C.B.)	-	-	St. Paul's House, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on Sea.	Mrs. Jennie Meiklejohn	-	-	-	34 females and 5 males.	
Yorkshire : Riding.	North	-	The Mount, Whitby	Mrs. A. E. Priestly	-	-	-	12 defective children of either sex (private patients).	

Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office
By FYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, LTD., East Harding Street, E.C.4,
Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty



